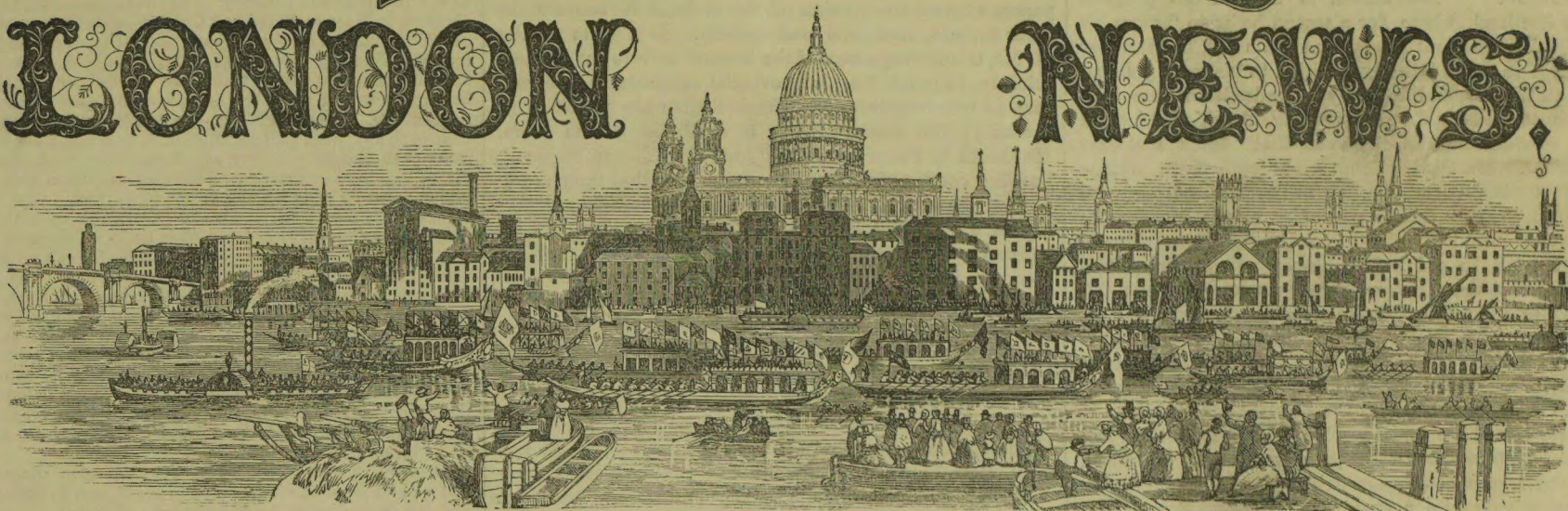


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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A LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD CAPTURE, 2.40 A.M.



## THE PREMIER IN THE PROVINCES.

The doors of the House of Commons had hardly been closed, and its echoes left to unaccustomed rest, when Mr. Gladstone's voice again arose in oratory. "What does he in the north?" The answer is that in his progress towards Scotland, where for a season he is to "serve his Sovereign" as resident Minister at Balmoral, the Premier found time to make fatherly addition to his son's political capital at Whitby, and to repay a hundredfold some hospitalities at Wakefield, by favouring the Yorkshiremen with a specimen of the eloquence that "holds a stormy Senate." To Mr. Gladstone an elaborate speech, ending with a stirring peroration, is so easy a matter, and so pleasant, that we see no particular reason for demonstration of wonderment or compassion that after a severe Session he did not suddenly collapse into total silence. But there is so much freshness about his method of treating topics which it might be thought had been nearly talked out that we are quite ready to subscribe our contribution towards the admiration which has been called forth by his fecundity of diction. "All the same," as the favourite phrase now is, we should have been equally glad had the great orator been content to make a silent progress towards Balmoral. For, though he is utterly incapable of talking nonsense, he manages to excite a great many persons into talking and writing nonsense of the most rampant kind.

Mr. Gladstone at Whitby adverted to press criticisms on the Government and its conduct, and, while admitting that such criticisms were useful and wholesome, he managed to convey the impression that the persons who see any objection to the mode in which we are at present governed are writers for London papers only, and that these assailants do but reflect the feelings of the London clubs. He expressed, we will not say uncourtously, a sort of contempt for such opinions and utterances, compared to those of what he is pleased to call the people. On this hint a portion of the provincial press has aroused itself with quite a flutter of pride, and with more or less charm of language has signified that Mr. Gladstone is to rely for the future upon the support of the country papers, and to scorn the cynicisms of over-educated Londoners. He is affectionately patted on the back, and told that, though folk who talk about good taste, and Parliamentary traditions, and statesman-like tact, and all that sort of thing, may amuse their idle time with censures on such scenes as have marked the Session, the provincials do not trouble their heads about details and decorums. Let a Minister be successful in carrying great measures, and the provincials will not ask how he has done it; nay, if his subordinates occasionally display a little violence in return for attack, they will be applauded by the rough-and-ready people who are too busy to have leisure to be particular. We have fairly paraphrased the language of one of the ablest of the country papers, which is delighted at Mr. Gladstone's appeal from the judgment of cultivated journalism to that of the local luminaries. We dislike all press disputations, and we have no intention to enter into arguments with country contemporaries. Many of them are excellently written, and are an honour to their respective counties. The fact that nobody in the country "takes his politics" from his local paper, but that everybody takes them from the London press, and throws up his own journal unless "it takes his politics," is not one which we would make prominent in an unkindly manner. The provincial journal is read for its news, and this in most cases is collected and arranged in a manner which shames many metropolitan papers. Its political influence is one of the discoveries on which we are inclined to have a little more evidence before we recognise what in the nature of things is exceedingly improbable.

But Mr. Gladstone himself is, perhaps, disposed to make rather undue use of the freedom of speech which everybody willingly allows to a politician just released from Parliamentary thralldom, and for the first time for months speaking without the necessity of recollecting that he will be answered by men whose wits are as keen as his own. What Mr. Gladstone said about London papers and London clubs he would have hardly liked to say in the House of Commons. What he had previously said about the offence which his measures had given to men of wealth, whom he unwisely and inaccurately separated from the classes in combination with which, and to the benefit of which, wealth is "made" in this country, might have passed, though the writer of "Sybil" or "The Two Nations" would have annotated it in a way that might not have been altogether agreeable to the right-hand benches. But to say that the London press chiefly echoed the London clubs would have been to run a risk of another sort; for, in a sense, the words are true, while the intended meaning cannot so be qualified.

The London clubs comprise, as everybody knows, the entire body known as society, the body to be admitted into which is the aim and the joy of the provincial. Nor is it ignoble to wish to come into those ranks, seeing that, with a good deal of frivolity, idleness, and vice, they hold the intelligence, rank, and wealth of the metropolis, and the best of county representation. Mr. Gladstone, a thorough man of the world, knows perfectly well that almost every man of education and position has his club or clubs. He knows equally well, therefore, that out of those "colleges" in Pall-mall and elsewhere comes, and comes with just recognition, an "opinion" which is at least as respectable as any that can be obtained elsewhere. That individual club-men often talk folly is as true as that indi-

vidual artisans often do the same; but the attempt to ignore, or the affectation of despising, such a mass of educated sentiment as is to be gathered from the clubs is about as rational as it would be to declare that the working classes ought not to be listened to. If the London newspapers express the opinion of the clubs, it is because the clubs contain those who lead opinion. Is it quite worthy of Mr. Gladstone, a man of the highest culture and keenest subtlety, to paint for his provincial assemblages a picture that no more resembles the original than the paintings at a country fair resemble what is exhibited behind them. He meant to flatter the local "sons of toil" and the busy, bustling commercial class, by representing that their honest judgment was worth much more than the fastidious sneering of well-gloved loungers in Pall-mall. The flattery has succeeded, and the Premier receives the most gracious assurance that the local press will sustain him against those delicate dandies. But there ends the success. The opinion of the country will continue to be formed by the metropolitan press, and that opinion will coincide with the opinion of the clubs—that is, with the sentiments of the educated portion of London society.

We have so much regard and admiration for Mr. Gladstone that we wish, as we have said, that he had gone straight to Scotland, instead of diverging to say things which might please a narrow-minded audience, but which other classes are sorry to hear from him. We allow that he has had reason to be angry. No man has been more severely handled than the Premier during some months past. But then he challenged the conflict, and should be more of an Englishman than to bear malice. He knows, or if he considers the subject he will know, how he would have dealt with a Ministry that had made half the mistakes that have been committed by the present Cabinet. Mr. Disraeli is effective in castigation, but Mr. Gladstone would have descended in thunder on Mr. Disraeli had his lieutenants, Hunt and Pakington, incurred disasters like those Mr. Lowe and Mr. Cardwell have drawn on themselves. If half a dozen of the Queen's ships had gone ashore under a Tory First Lord it would have been better for that Lord to have been aboard any one of them than in his place in the House when Mr. Gladstone called attention to the subject. An unrivalled orator now, he might have had his own revenge, even on the London press, in the House of Commons; but then he would have had to take it fairly. We do not think that he has done so in Yorkshire, and with that word we gladly dismiss the subject, the more readily that on this occasion Mr. Gladstone, though not a humourist, has brought a smile to the lips of society, scattered broadcast for the holiday which we hope he now means to enjoy.

## A SCHOOL-BOARD CAPTURE.

The Elementary Education Act, it is well known, contains some novel and very salutary provisions, to be put in force at the discretion of the Local School Boards, for compelling the attendance at school of children not otherwise learning or working. The justice and wisdom of such legislation had been established by sound argument and sad practical experience, which proved that the community suffers a huge amount of mischief in every way from the idleness and ignorance, too readily seduced to positive crime, so frightfully prevailing among the poor neglected youth of our towns. Society has been obliged in self-defence to resolve on the application of a forcible treatment to remedy this growing evil, and the operations of the London School Board, which is likely to set an example to other educational authorities throughout England and Wales, have already been extended to the apprehension of vagrant boys—and their committal to the industrial schools. Mr. J. Lawrence, the active officer employed by the Board in this service, being well acquainted, from his police experience, with the haunts and habits of that unhappy class of juveniles, has known when and where to lay hold upon those most in need of attention. He has been accustomed now and then to seek them, with a police constable to aid him, at a very early hour of the morning, some time before daybreak, in those nooks and corners of the great city where they are apt to lie down and find the wretched shelter of the outcast—in railway arches or beside the abutment piers of bridges, or in the sheds of building-yards, or in the cellars of unfinished houses, or wherever the homeless offspring of destitute poverty may stealthily creep. Such a place is to be found beneath the Charing-cross railway station; and there, in the third hour after midnight, was enacted the scene of "A School-Board Capture" which is the subject of our Illustration. The abject figures, the tattered and dirty attire, the cowering attitudes—half terrified, half guilty—the faces prematurely sharpened by want, and probably also by wickedness, of these poor little fellows cannot be overdrawn. They will certainly be much better off when delivered to the tender mercies of a judicious schoolmaster, whether Churchman or Dissenter, than they have ever been while left to enjoy their fatal freedom.

When wild in streets the noble savage ran.

The elephant presented to the Royal Zoological Society of Dublin by the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived in Dublin, and been safely housed in the gardens, Phoenix Park. "Tom" is very young, having only reached his sixth year. He is 6 ft. 8 in. in height.

A most fatal explosion occurred, on Wednesday, in a coal-mine in the Wigan district. It is known as the Moss Colliery, and belongs to Messrs. Pearson and Knowles. The explosion occurred in a fiery seam known as the 9 ft., and caused the death of sixty-nine men and boys. As soon as the surface damage could be repaired a brave band of explorers descended one of the shafts and found that the men working in another part of the mine were safe. They were drawn up, as also were some who were nearest the shaft in the part where the explosion had occurred. Another explosion took place while the explorers were below; and although, fortunately, they came up uninjured, they reported that the sides of the pit were on fire, and it became necessary to close the shaft. No doubt then remained as to the fate of the sixty-eight who were in the workings. One of the colliers rescued died from his injuries soon after arriving at the surface, thus making the total of sixty-nine.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 7.

The verdict on the Communist male prisoners cannot be said to err on the side of severity. That out of seventeen leaders and abettors only two—Ferré and Lullier—should be condemned to death is evidence of the unstrained quality of a court-martial's mercy. Possibly few would have grumbled if Assi, Urbain, and Billioray had been included in the fell swoop. People are beginning to ask what the second worst punishment to death amounts to. Transportation for life to a fortified station—that is to say, with full permission to exercise a civic calling in some French colony, to buy, sell, farm, keep stock, build houses, marry and give in marriage—the sole condition being that you report yourself once a week at head-quarters. And there you comfortably stop until the next revolution comes off (which may be next year), or else till that little affair with Germany, so fondly counted upon, puts Alsace, Lorraine, Strasbourg, Coblenz, and Cologne into French keeping, when a general amnesty will be proclaimed, and all the sons of France restored to her bosom. The prospect is not too desolate, all things considered; at least, an English convict would not think it so. To a Frenchman I admit the *malheur* of being banished from Paris, if only for a term of years; and the firebrand journalists and advocates—men of the Paschal Grousset type, lions of the boulevards and cafés—must regard the doom as worse than death, from the inability to strike an attitude or make an oration over it.

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday upon the pétroleuses. Three of them were condemned to death, one to transportation, and one to ten years' imprisonment. The bulk of proof is admitted to have broken down, and it is doubtful if the sentences of death will be carried out. They admittedly belong to the worst class of Parisian women—the unsexed harridans who in a revolution are as flames to gunpowder. But you cannot guillotine a woman for her potentiality of crime; and direct acts were far from being proved at the trial. I do not believe the pétroleuses will go to the scaffold, the sentences notwithstanding. The evidence of Marguerite Tholomé created a deep sensation. She entered the witness-box dressed in deep mourning, and her testimony was interrupted with tears and sobs, which spread by infection to the auditors. A thunderstorm was raging outside during her deposition, and at each flash of lightning the woman Réfite, one of the prisoners, crossed herself in terror. This virago, now condemned to death, had helped to carry fire and death into the heart of Paris, but a few harmless discharges of electricity appalled her. Madame Tholomé narrated, with impressive simplicity, the horrors of an invasion of her house by the *enfants perdus*. They broke in, sacked the house, smashed the furniture, and left a female sentinel to guard her, after threatening her with death. Her husband was then in hiding; but, emerging that night and seeing the ruin, he declared he could bear it no longer, and would stay to meet his fate. Next day the rebels returned, and, finding M. Tholomé, asked what business he had skulking there. He replied that he wished to leave; they retorted that a pass was necessary. He asked where a pass was to be obtained; they replied, "Of the Commandant—come with us, and we'll get you a pass;" and laughed while thus saying. Madame Tholomé added, "They went out; my husband with them. I followed them with my eyes till he reached the corner of the street and crossed the barricade. I never saw my dear husband more!" The rebels shot him.

The death of Paul de Kock at a ripe old age has recalled attention to the class of novels which he used to turn out with such voluminousness. De Kock was the chronicler laureate of the July Monarchy—the Albert Smith of the bourgeoisie. It was a very different Paris which he illustrated—the Paris when grisettes were grisettes and not pseudo fine ladies with wigs and false teeth; when students danced at the Grande Chaumière and went *en partie carrée* to the wood of Romainville, and never thought of rectifying frontiers and pulling down the State. When Paul de Kock began to write Paris burnt candles, which was, at all events, better than burning petroleum. The social question had not commenced to eat like a poison into the heart of the workman, teaching him his wrongs without showing him the means of redressing them. Inequalities of station there were, of course, as there always will be, but contentment and benevolence made up for them; for "the rich man helped the poor, and the poor man loved the great." And no less true is it that "as we grow hot in faction, in battle we grow cold; wherefore men fight not as they fought in the brave days of old." Testé our last campaign. And what have we gained since the days when De Kock's first romances appeared? Three revolutions, two insurrections, a coup d'état, and a couple of sieges, so far the capital of France. Beyond this we are much about the same as at starting, in respect of the social inequalities—plus sufficient discernment to make us uncomfortable under them.

The 4th of September manifestations were confined to a few harmless banquets, at which the health of the Republic was drunk. M. Gambetta dined with the deputies of the Left and several members of the Municipal Council. The Duc de Persigny is daily expected at the Château de Chamorande, where it is understood he will remain, playing the host to some of the fast friends of the Empire, until November, when he is expected at Chislehurst. Apropos of Imperial matters, M. Rouher intends standing for Corsica, and his chance is considered favourable. True Republicans gnash their teeth when reminded of this.

A collision this week on the North line resulted in a number of injuries more or less grave, and four fatal. A slow train was entering the Seclin station when an express dashed up and ran into it. The engine of the express was thrown over with the shock, its copper covering split, and clouds of steam burst forth and filled the station. From the bruising and the scalding no less than seventy-five passengers suffered. The four mentioned were killed on the spot. Luckily, several physicians from Lille were in the train, and these aided the local doctors in the relief of the injured. No further deaths are announced.

The uniform of the gendarmerie is to be altered. The Minister of War has decided on suppressing the two-cornered hat in favour of the képi, and the big boots are to give way for soft leather. The new coat will be a tunic buttoning to the right across the chest. Herewith disappears another distinctive mark of old Paris. On the subject of distinctions and their abolition, I am glad to see that M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the Opéra, has the courage to recommend the restoration of Napoleon's statue on the Vendôme column when it is re-erected. M. Garnier explains, in the *Temps*, that it is out of no love for the Bonaparte dynasty that he suggests this, but on logical grounds simply. You have no right to leave destroyed a monument which was not an emblem of the day, but an historical record, says M. Garnier. In the *Liberté* a correspondent who has taken a dislike to the Column of July makes an amusing offer. He wants to be allowed to pull this down in exchange for 600*fr.* fine and a year's imprisonment. He says that, as Courbet is only to pay 500*fr.* and six



months for his little caprice, the offer is a very liberal one, and he hopes the Government will close with him.

Gonzalez Bravo, Queen Isabella's last President of the Council, died on Monday at Biarritz, from the rupture of a blood-vessel. He had been living there in exile since the fall of the Bourbon monarchy. His career was a curious one, ranging from extreme Radical principles to obstinate Conservatism. To his recalcitrancy and personal unpopularity is due much of the march of events which terminated in the flight of Isabella and the change of dynasty. His age was that of the century.

## ITALY.

The appointments of Signor Vincenzi as Minister of Public Works, of Signor Ribotti as Minister of Marine, and of Signor Gadda as Prefect of Rome were officially announced on Wednesday. To the last-named gentleman the final arrangements for the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome will be intrusted. It is stated by the *Riforma* that the Italian Parliament will not assemble in Rome until the end of November or the commencement of December. The building in which the members are to meet requires so much alteration that it will be impossible, it seems, to get it ready by an earlier date.

The *Opinione* announces that there will be no official fêtes on the anniversary of Sept. 20. The municipality will publish a manifesto to the army, and the National Guard will march through the city to the Pia Gate. The Apollo Theatre will also be thrown open in the evening.

An industrial exhibition was opened in Milan on the 2nd inst., by the Prince of Carignan, three of the Italian Ministers, several deputies and senators, and the municipal authorities being present. The whole of Italy had been invited to send in contributions; but very few towns responded to the appeal made to them, and the exhibition is, therefore, essentially a local one.

Vesuvius has commenced ejecting lava in large quantities by an opening on the side of the cone.

## SPAIN.

The King started on a provincial tour last Saturday morning, and arrived at Albacete at six o'clock in the evening. His Majesty was enthusiastically received at every station, the people turning out en masse to cheer him. Next morning at six o'clock he heard mass at the cathedral at Albacete, and left at seven for Valencia, which he reached at four in the afternoon. He stopped at every station, and remained an hour at Jativa, where he visited the church and hospital. One of the telegrams says:—"It would be difficult to describe the enthusiastic reception he met with at every station. Here, too (at Valencia), he has been received in the same manner. He went on horseback through dense cheering multitudes to the palace of the Duke Ferdinand Nunez, where he will remain for three days."

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William, attended by Prince Bismarck and a numerous suite, arrived at Salzburg on Wednesday evening, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who was also surrounded by a numerous and brilliant diplomatic and military suite. The Emperor of Austria wore the uniform of his Prussian regiment, and the Emperor of Germany that of the Austrian regiment of which he is commander. The two Sovereigns proceeded to the hotel where the Emperor William will stay, and remained there together a quarter of an hour.

The Emperor William during his stay at Gastein inaugurated a new Protestant church.

The King of Bavaria has issued a decree convoking his Parliament for the 20th inst.

Seventeen trucks, containing nine millions of florins (2*l.* 15*s.* each) in silver, arrived on the 26th ult. at Munich. That sum, the first instalment of the share of the war contribution which falls to Bavaria, was handed over to the public treasury for the extinction of the State debt.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor has left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus; the Empress has taken her departure for a tour in the Crimea; and the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch has embarked for the United States.

## INDIA.

The Governor-General held a Durbar on Thursday week, and received twenty-two hill chiefs of the Sutlej territory. His Excellency spoke of the peace and prosperity enjoyed under British rule, and of the justice and moderation required of the chiefs in return.

The news by the overland mail is to Aug. 8 from Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette* of that date has information from Cabul that, soon after the arrival of Sirdar Mohammed Yakoub Khan, the Ameer upbraided him with the "misfortune or ruin of the family, the murder of Futeh Mohammed Khan, his son, and other valuable officers of the army; the ruin of the kingdom, treasury, and army;" but offered to abdicate in his favour. Yakoub, however, only replied with fresh expressions of penitence, saying he had no desire for power, but would be content if he were forgiven and allowed to remain with the Ameer. There have been great floods in the rivers crossed by the northern portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, by which a bridge over the Watruk has been carried away and communication with Ahmedabad interrupted.

## AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to July 15. In Victoria a new Government has been formed. Mr. Duffy is Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General; Mr. Berry, Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Grant, Minister of Lands; Mr. Robert Walsh, Attorney-General; Mr. Spensley, Solicitor-General; Mr. O'Grady, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Longmore, Minister of Railways; and Mr. McLellan, Minister of Mines. All the Ministers had been returned without opposition, with the exception of Mr. Walsh, who was still before his constituents. Parliament was to reassemble on July 25.

The *Melbourne Argus* says, with regard to the new Ministry:—"What practical details of policy will be enunciated it is almost impossible to say, as the election speeches of the various members of the Ministry were of the vaguest description; but from the little that has been permitted to transpire it appears probable that advantage will be taken of a suggestion first made in the *Argus*, and that—as the colony has determined on trying protection—comparatively heavy duties will be placed on a few articles which it is believed can be produced here, while a number of imposts producing very little revenue will be abolished."

The combined British squadrons anchored off Lisbon on Wednesday morning. All well.

Gustavus Parkes, aged eighteen, a sailor on board H.M.S. *Scylla*, on the South American station, jumped overboard and rescued a drowning shipmate in water swarming with sharks.

Dr. Cottrell has resigned the bishopric of Graham's Town, having accepted the bishopric of Edinburgh. He will be succeeded at Graham's Town by Archdeacon Merriman.

Mgr. Maupoint, Bishop of St. Denis, Reunion Island, died recently, after a short illness, aged sixty-one.

M. Ernest Dumas, jun., has been reinstated in his functions of assayer at the Paris Mint.

There has been a great fire at Trieste. A warehouse in which were 16,000 barrels of petroleum has been destroyed.

There has been a hurricane at the Island of St. Thomas, and great loss of life and property is reported.

M. François Borel has bequeathed his fortune to the State of Neuchâtel, "to be employed by the council in the erection of a public institution, such as a house of correction, hospital for the aged poor, or such other similar establishment as the grand council may deem advisable."

A memorial monument has been erected in New South Wales to the memory of Captain Cook, at the supposed place at which he landed from the *Endeavour* in April, 1770. On the monument are two brass plates, one bearing the following inscription:—"Captain Cook landed here 28th of April, 1770. This monument was erected by the Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.L., A.D. 1870. Victoria Regina. The Earl of Belmore, Governor." The other contains the words from Captain Cook's journal describing his discovery of the bay.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided to charge itself with the removal of the snow from the St. Gothard from the present year, by causing a passage 7 ft. wide to be kept clear. The order, dated April 27, 1864, relating to the passage of the St. Gothard by carriages during the winter, has been considerably modified by another, which declares that the sledges, 4 ft. 4 in. wide, which have hitherto been used on the route between Amsteg and Ursern will now alone be allowed to cross the mountain.

A duel with sabres has taken place at Brussels between a son of Baron Jérôme David and M. de Palangues, both pupils of the Belgian Military School. The quarrel arose out of a feeling of jealousy against M. David in consequence of his having been permitted to enter the establishment by special favour without passing the preliminary examinations. This young man received three slight wounds, after which the seconds intervened and terminated the proceedings.

The *Homeward Mail* says it has been finally decided by the Governor-General that all members of the Indian Civil Service shall henceforth wear the diplomatic uniform on occasions of ceremony. Military officers in civil employ may choose between the diplomatic blue and gold or their own scarlet, but they must adhere to one or the other. The old story of civilians attending durbars in sola topees and shooting-coats is probably beyond the experience of the present generation; but a public ceremony scarcely ever takes place without some more or less modified phenomenon of this sort.

The *Melbourne Age* states that the detailed Census returns show the population of Victoria to be 729,654, of whom 400,062 are males and 329,102 females. Amongst the former are 17,770 Chinamen, with only forty-three Mongolian females; while the aborigines number 516 males and 343 females. The European population, therefore, is 381,756 males and 329,016 females. In the seaport towns and the larger gold-fields the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal, and the disproportion exists in the agricultural and pastoral districts, and at the more remote mines. The present disproportion is very slight compared with the state of affairs shortly after the first discovery of gold, when the males were twice as numerous as the females. A comparison of the present with former Censuses shows the rapidity with which the population has increased. In 1836 it numbered 224; in 1868, 3511; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, the year of separation from New South Wales and the discovery of gold, 77,345; in 1854, 236,798; in 1857, 410,766; in 1861, 540,322; and in 1871, 729,654.

## THE RAPID GROWTH OF BERLIN.

The *National Zeitung* contains the following remarks upon the rapid growth of Berlin:—

"If we except the cities of North America, no other metropolis in modern times has progressed in anything like the same proportion as Berlin. At the outbreak of the great Revolution Paris boasted of 800,000 inhabitants; at the same period Berlin had about 120,000, and a century earlier the Great Elector had died in a city of 20,000 souls. The increase of the population under his three immediate successors, and particularly in the time of the first two, was considerable, and very promising for the future. But who in the eighteenth century could have realised the Berlin of the nineteenth? From 1817 till 1831 the population rose, it is true, only from 188,000 to 230,000, but in the next twenty years there was an increase of fully 100,000 persons. Had it continued to augment in the same ratio from 1851 till the present time the city would now contain something like 630,000 souls; but it was shown by the Census of 1864 that the population had already risen to 632,000, and in 1867, though a war had meanwhile intervened, it was found to be 702,000. What results will the approaching census give? We may expect that between the immense immigration and the natural increase the number of the inhabitants will be at least 800,000. Are we to regard this rapid increase with apprehension, with pleasure, or with indifference? Berlin will beyond doubt make still more remarkable progress in the next decennium. It cannot be otherwise with the capital of the new German empire. While as yet only the principal city of Prussia, its extraordinary advance in population and wealth signally refuted the prophecies of the prejudiced who talked about its unfavourable natural position. Who now calls the Mark of Brandenburg 'the Imperial sandbox'? The soil in the neighbourhood of Berlin, though sandy in some places, is generally 'loamy and heavy enough to produce good crops; the Mark by no means belongs to those barren and desolate districts that are sometimes met with in Middle and Upper Germany, and its agriculture is in many respects excellent. At the same time the immense progress of Berlin as a manufacturing and trading town and a commercial dépôt proves that it enjoys an exceptionally favourable geographical position. In fact, situate as it is between the 'Erzgebirge' and the sea, between the Rhine and the Vistula, it forms a central point, in which the roads leading from north to south and from east to west intersect each other. Again, Berlin has good water communication with the North Sea and the Baltic, with the Elbe and with the Oder; while, on the other hand, its communications with the south are easy, abundant, and of long standing. For all these reasons we may conclude and confidently expect that Berlin will continue to progress in the future, not only as the political metropolis of the restored German empire, but as the grand centre of German trade and industry, with at least no less rapidity than when it was only the capital of the Prussian State and the German Zollverein."

A Great Western passenger-train ran into some trucks near Reading, on Tuesday evening, and sixteen persons, including an engine-driver and two guards, were injured.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The arrangements for the accommodation of patients in the new St. Thomas's Hospital have been completed, and the institution is now open for their reception.

The tramways between Blackfriars Bridge, East Greenwich, and Blackheath-hill were opened for traffic on Wednesday. The journey to Blackheath is performed in forty minutes.

Mr. Buckmaster is now delivering a course of useful lectures on the various objects of interest in the International Exhibition. These lectures are delivered in the Albert Hall, and the public are admitted to the arena free.

Now that the London, Chatham, and Dover Company run their trains into the Moorgate-street station, that terminus serves for the traffic of six companies—the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, the Great Western, the Great Northern, the Midland, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Companies.

The London Republicans have issued a programme in which they announce as their object, "the attainment of the highest standard of political and social rights for man, and the promotion of the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of mankind."

There was a great fire, yesterday week, at Battersea, at Field's candle factory, where it originated in the ozokerit refinery; but, speedily extending to Bowley's candle factory, the flames occupied a space of 100 yards square. The damage, which is estimated at £50,000, is covered by insurances. Two adjoining buildings also received considerable injury.—A fire broke out, last week, in a greengrocer's shop in Dury-lane, occupied by nineteen lodgers in addition to the family. A boy aged fourteen, named Thornton, managed to get upon the roof and pass over several houses, when he recollected that he had left a baby in bed. One of the firemen mounted the escape, and the boy conducted him back to the room, and the child was saved.

The advantages offered to subscribers to the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Tontine are thus described by the *Builder*:—"The holder of a guinea ticket will have 780 free admissions to the grounds, five chances of an art-union prize, ranging from £2 to £500, and a distribution share in 1886, which is estimated at not less than £10. If the nominee on the certificate die before 1886, £1 for every £1 ls. subscribed will be returned by the insurance company to the representative of the nominee or certificate-holder. The park and grounds contain 498 acres of well-wooded ornamental land, nearly all freehold, commanding an extensive and beautiful view. The palace covers nine acres."

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby reported that during the recess (six weeks) the market and slaughter-houses had been duly inspected, and the officers had condemned 26,007 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of fifty-five sheep, forty-three pigs, seven calves, 80 qrs. of beef, and 973 joints of meat; 6919 lb. of it was diseased, 16,468 lb. was putrid, and 2520 lb. was from animals that had died from accident or disease, all of which had been destroyed in the usual manner. In the same time there were 191 deaths and 193 births registered in the City. The mortality returns were greatly below the average for the corresponding period of the last ten years.

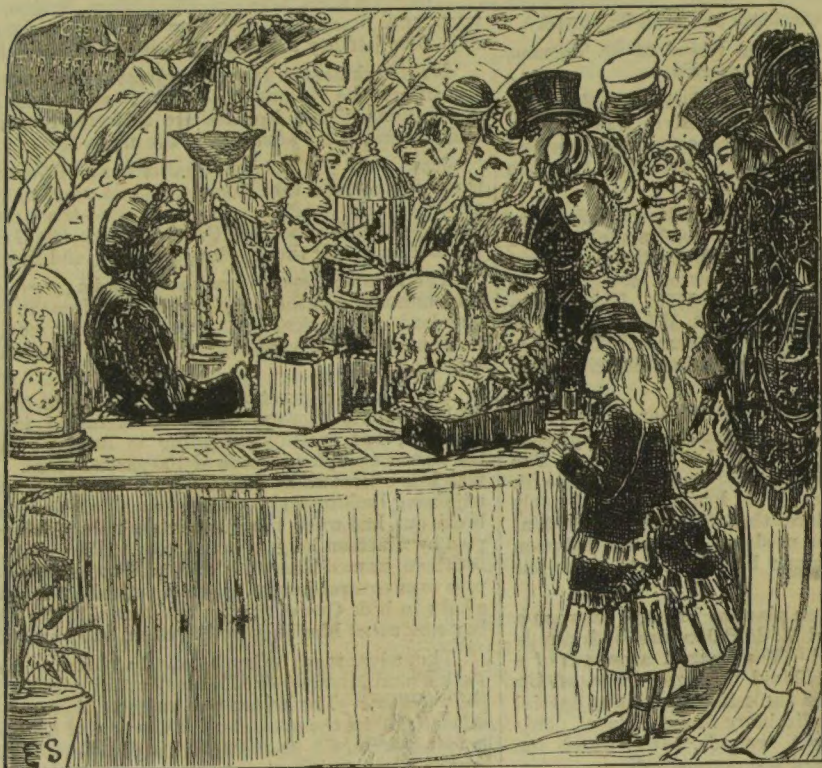
The newly-elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will be sworn into office at the Guildhall on Friday, the 29th inst., the day on which the election of the next Lord Mayor will take place. Mr. Francis Wyatt Truscott, the senior Sheriff, is a member of the Stationers' Company and a commissioner of taxes. He has carried on a large business in the City for many years, and has filled some important offices during his twelve years' connection with the Corporation, amongst them being the deputy governorship of the Irish Society and the chairmanship of the committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their marriage. Mr. Richard Young, the junior Sheriff, is a member of the Fruiterers' Company and a merchant ship-owner, carrying on business at Wisbech. He represented Cambridgeshire in the last Parliament.

At the Crystal Palace, on Monday, there was a pigeon *concours*, when nearly a thousand pigeons were let fly in two batches. There was also an exhibition of specimens of the races and varieties of the breeds used for homing purposes, including the Cumulet, Demi-Bec, Smerle, &c., from which the present race of Belgian travelling pigeons has been raised. The birds which were liberated yesterday comprised a number of Belgian carrier pigeons which, it was stated, were utilised during the siege of Paris, and made many journeys in and out of the beleaguered city; but they were chiefly young birds of the current season, and one object of the *concours* was to ascertain whether the birds, being mixed—some being Belgian and some English, brought from different parts of the country—would keep together and fly off in one flock, or whether they would separate and each fly to its own home. The first lot that were liberated consisted of the winning and other birds (all Belgian) which took part in the last race, and these went off at once in the direction of Belgium, and were soon lost to view. The second and much larger lot, which comprised both Belgian and English birds, and were supplemented by twenty or thirty liberated at the same time from the pockets of bystanders, kept together for some little distance, but, after circling for a short time, separated into two bodies—one winging its way to the north and the other to the south.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards amounting to £73 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. During the past month the life-boats saved forty-one lives, besides contributing to the rescue of four vessels from destruction, and many of these services were of a very gallant character. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on the shores of the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to £570 were made on different life-boat establishments. The Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) has forwarded £50 as their annual contribution in aid of the maintenance of their life-boat stationed at Cleethorpes. The late Mr. Edward Lewes, of Venice, who had been a liberal contributor to the funds of the society, has left it a legacy of £100, free from all deductions. New life-boats have been sent by the institution during the past month to Bridlington, Yorkshire, and to Thurso, N.B.; and it was also decided to form a life-boat establishment at Greystones, in the county of Wicklow. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the Inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the Assistant Inspector of life-boats to the Institution, on their recent visits to the coast. It was stated that the safety fishing-boat improvements introduced by the institution have been adopted in most of the fishing-boats on the Scotch coast, and that few boats are now built without being partly decked.

Professor Shairp has resigned the Chair of Humanity in the United College, St. Andrew's.





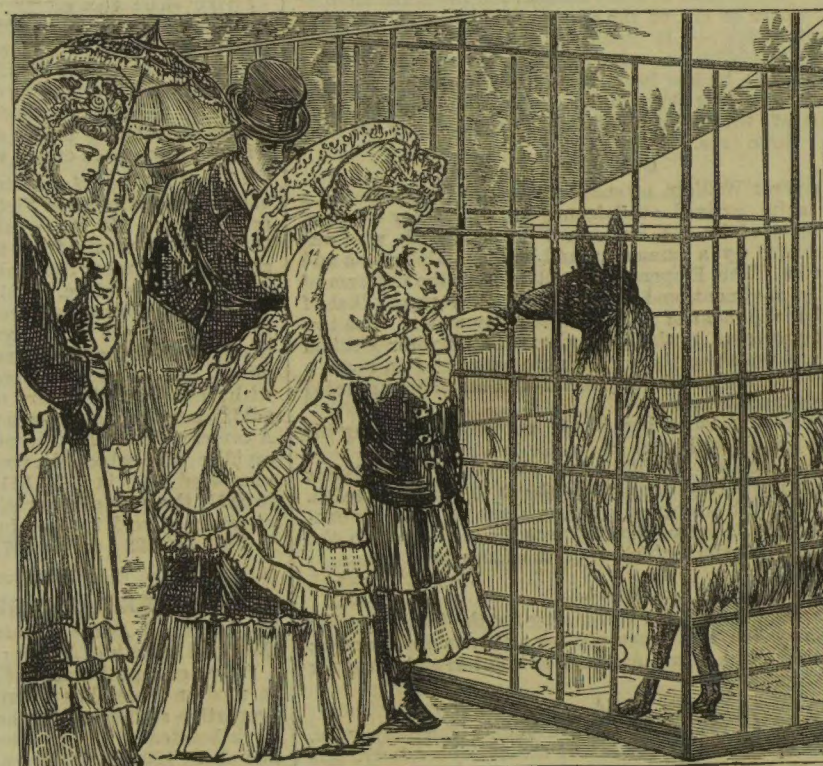
PERFORMING TOYS.



THE AUTOMATON ZOUAVE.



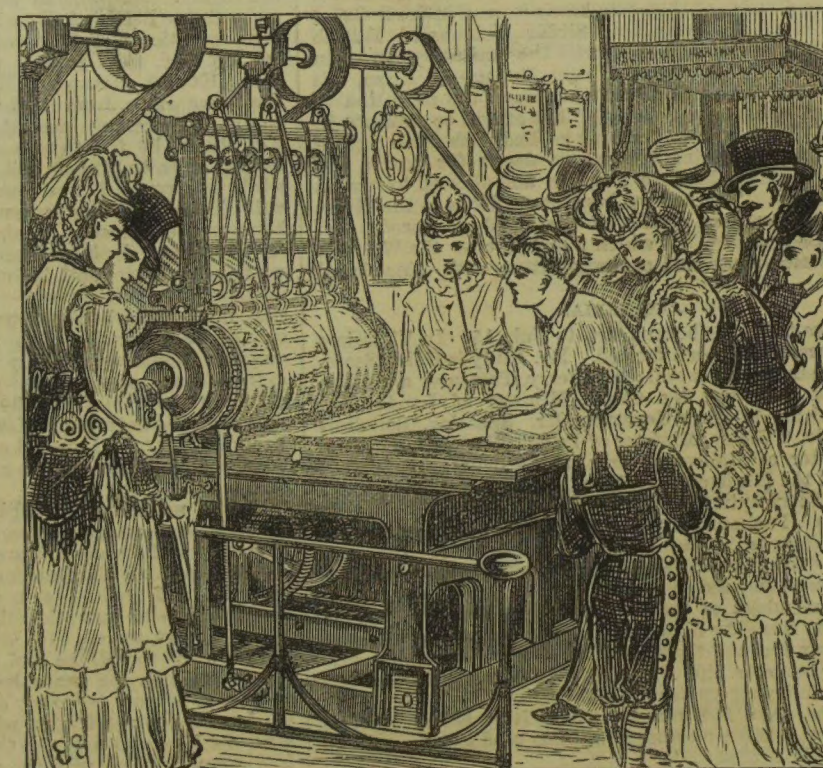
THE WURTEMBERG REFRESHMENT STALL.



THE LLAMA.



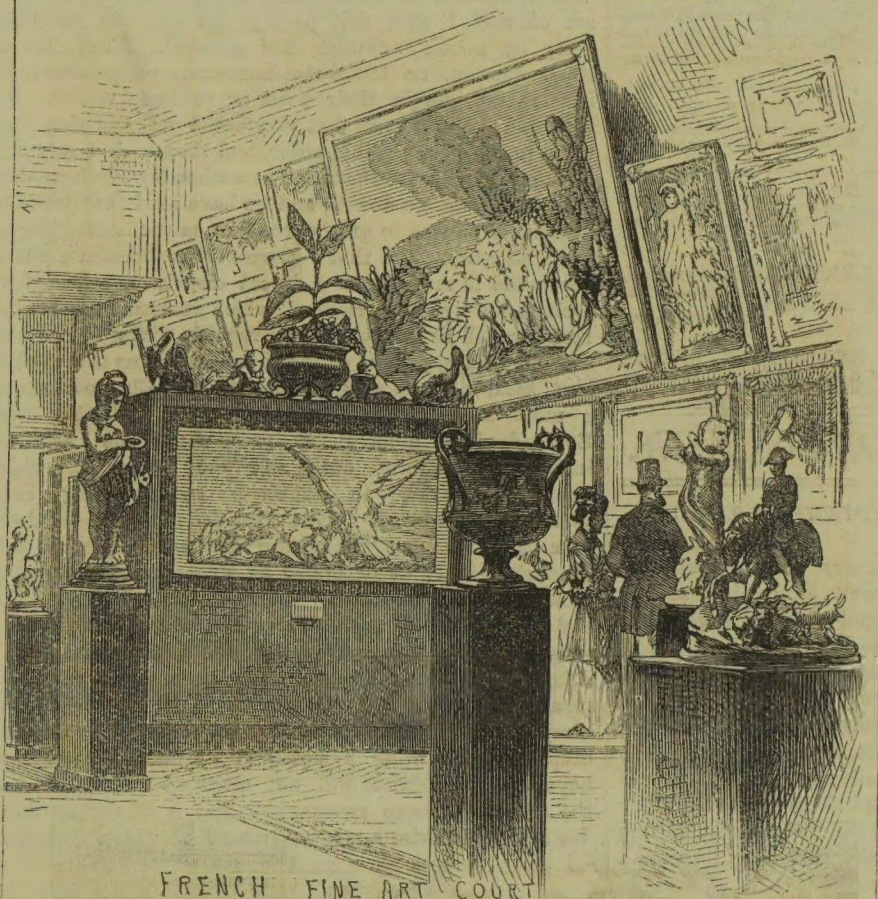
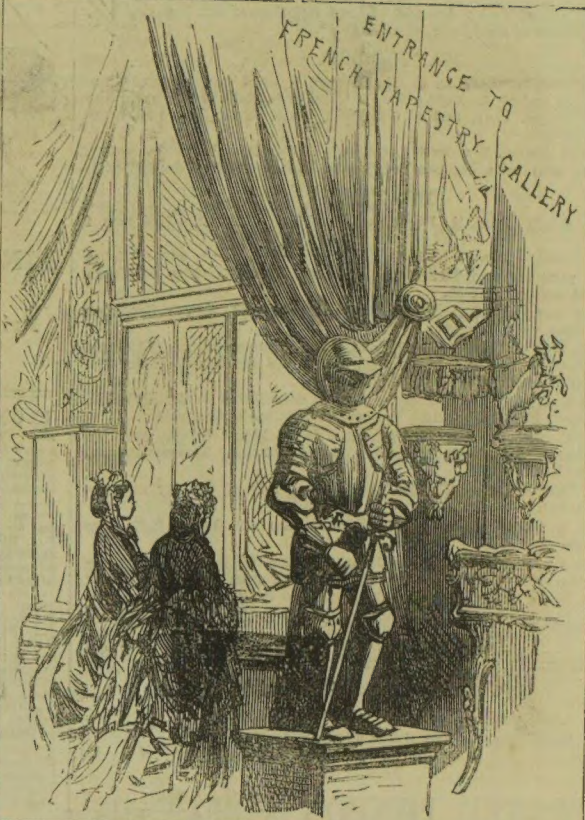
A HUNDRED CARDS IN ONE MINUTE.



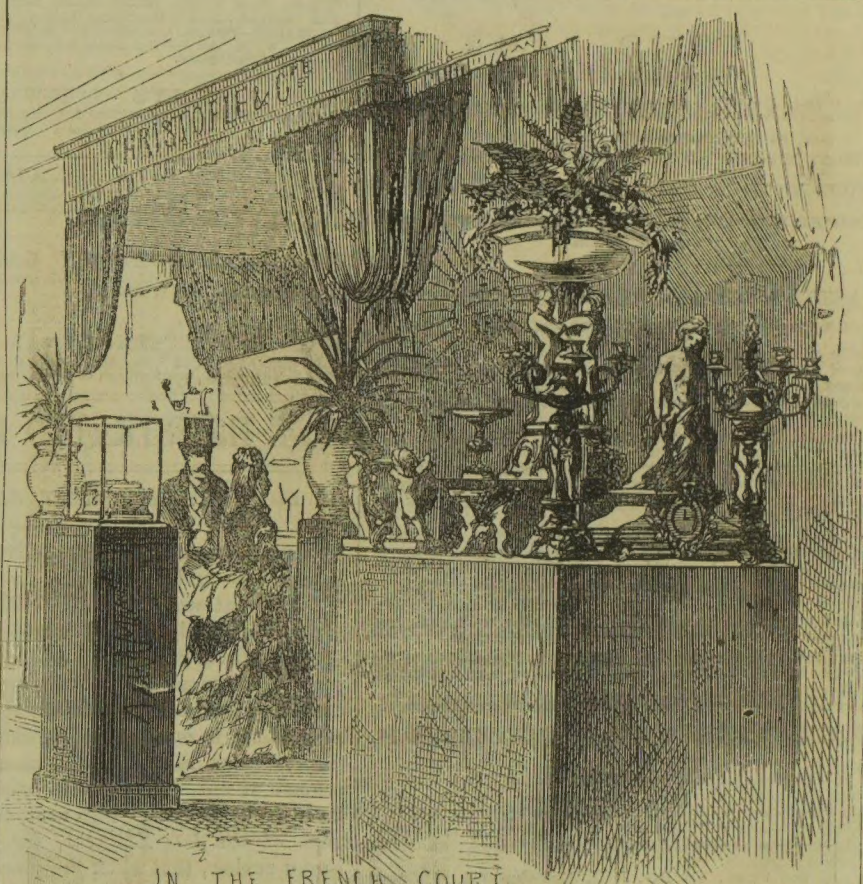




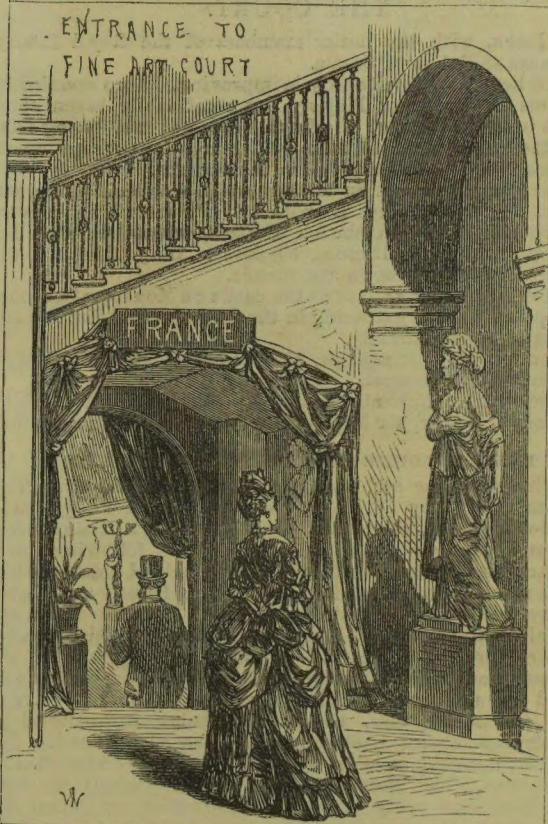
GALLERY LEADING TO CONSERVATORY.



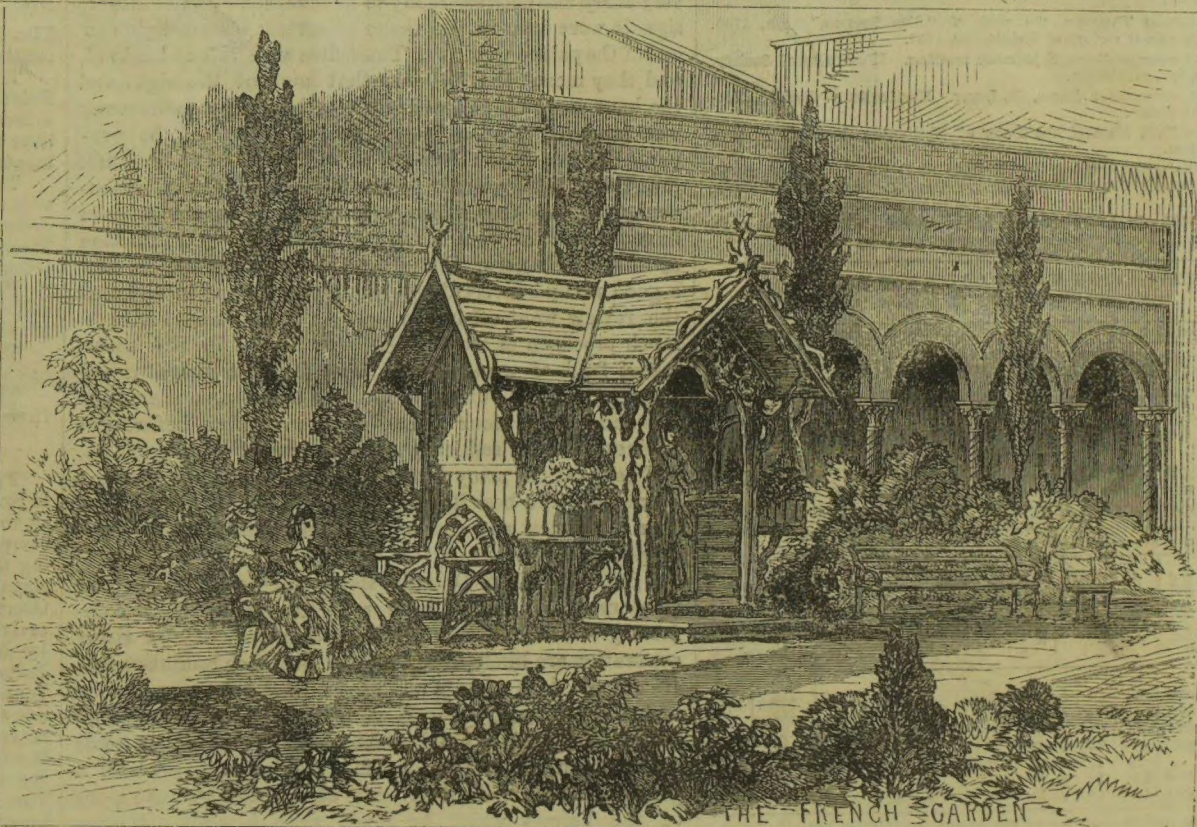
FRENCH FINE ART COURT



IN THE FRENCH COURT



ENTRANCE TO FINE ART COURT



THE FRENCH GARDEN



## BIRTHS.

On July 20, at Nowsheer, the wife of Surgeon Tippetts, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, of a son, which survived its birth only a few minutes.  
On the 3rd inst., at The Craig, Windermere, Lady Decies, of a daughter.  
On the 3rd inst., at 28B, Albion-street, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at Netley, the wife of Inspector-General Dr. Beaton, C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, C. G. M. Skinner, Esq., of Carlsbrooke House, Isle of Wight, to Lady L. L. Kerr, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord M. Kerr, and of Charlotte, his wife (in her own right Countess of Antrim).  
At the parish church, Broadwater, Colonel T. Raikes, O.P., to Catherine, eldest daughter of Admiral Hargood, of Worthing, J.P. and D.L. for Sussex.

## DEATHS.

At Lupton, South Devon, the Right Hon. Lord Churston, in the 73rd year of his age.  
On the 29th ult., at Goston-le-Wold, Lincolnshire, Margaret, wife of Jabez Rigall, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Kirkby, of Marsh Chapel, in that county, aged 82.  
On the 6th inst., at 95, Earls-court-road, Kensington, James Berriman Tippetts, solicitor, aged 75 years.  
On the 27th ult., at Valverde, Andalusia, Spain, from an attack of typhoid fever, Harry Doewra, second surviving son of Thomas and Elizabeth Doewra, of London, and Swanage, Dorset, in his 26th year.  
On the 5th inst., on board the mail-steamer, near Point de Galle, Ceylon, John Moffat, Esq., of Hopkins Hill, Victoria, Australia (by telegram).  
On June 25, 1871, at Murree, Agnes, wife of Major R. S. Simonds, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Commander Thomas Pownall Pelley Barrow, Royal Navy.  
On the 3rd inst., Frederick Thomas Tegart, Esq., late of the Ceylon Rifles and 18th Regiment.  
On July 17, in Chanchennoy Valley, Captain James P. Basovi, R.E., after two days' illness, aged 39.  
On the 30th ult., at Ockbrook, near Derby, the Rev. William Mallalieu, for many years Treasurer of the Moravian Missions, and since 1857 a member of the Governing Board of the Moravian Church in this country, aged 72.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Will be ready at the end of this month, price One Shilling.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1872,

CONTAINING

### SIX EMBLEMATIC PICTURES OF BIRDS,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

### TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

### TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

### THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

**SUNDAY, Sept. 10.**—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.  
Westminster Abbey: 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Conway.  
Chapels Royal: St. James's, closed till Sept. 17.  
Whitehall: closed till Sept. 24.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Maclean, M.A., Assistant Chaplain.  
**MONDAY, 11.**—James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," born, 1700.  
Marlborough's great victory at Malplaquet, 1709.  
**TUESDAY, 12.**—Doncaster Races, September meeting. Horticultural Society, Wolverhampton, exhibition.  
**WEDNESDAY, 13.**—Doncaster Races, St. Leger. Horticultural Society, Nottingham, exhibition.  
**THURSDAY, 14.**—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington died, 1852. New moon, 7.10 p.m.  
**FRIDAY, 15.**—First great arrest of the Fenians at Dublin; the *Irish People* newspaper seized, 1865. Horticultural Society, Bury St. Edmunds, exhibition.  
**SATURDAY, 16.**—The Post-Office savings banks opened, 1861. Jewish year, 5632, begins. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3.30 p.m.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 1	11 12	11 49	—	—	—	—
10 21	11 12	11 49	—	—	—	—

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.			
Sept. 9.	30.009	67.0	54.6	66	55.7	81.4	E. ESE. SE.	259	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	30.009	64.2	54.1	71	4.58	75.0	WSW. SW. SSW.	154	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	30.042	67.8	57.4	71	4.40	80.2	SSW. S. ESE.	77	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	29.963	66.4	60.9	83	7.57	77.7	ESE. NE. N.	124	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	29.805	60.0	54.1	82	5.51	70.5	SW. SSW.	289	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	29.806	59.1	48.4	69	5.17	72.4	W. SW. WSW.	76	0.00	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.993	30.022	30.071	30.021	29.850	29.791	30.096
Temperature of Air	70.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	65.0	64.0	60.0
Temperature of Evaporation	62.0	59.0	62.0	65.0	63.0	62.0	58.0
Direction of Wind	E.	WSW.	SSW.	ESE.	SW.	SW.	W.

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

## SUNDAY AT HOME,

FROM A PAINTING BY JAMES CLARK WAITE,

AND

TWO SHEETS

OF

FINE-ART AND NEWS ENGRAVINGS.

Price Tenpence; by Post, Tenpence-Halfpenny.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
This Magnificent Establishment will REOPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 16, with a New Sensation (the greatest ever witnessed), in addition to an entirely fresh company of Foreign Artists, and a superb Stud of Sixty splendid Horses and Ponies. Open at Seven; commence at half-past. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS** will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the nineteenth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 1.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS** at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Feteaux, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hay's, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled NEAR RELATIONS, written by Arthur Sketchley** and the RIVAL COMPOSERS—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Corney Grain, who is indisposed.

**MR. SANTLEY'S FAREWELL CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, it being his last appearance prior to his departure for the United States.** Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.; to be had at the hall.

**DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Exhibition-road, South Kensington.** WILL BE CLOSED for alterations and repairs after SEPT. 16, and REOPEN on MONDAY, OCT. 2. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE SCHAEFF.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871** will CLOSE on SEPT. 30. ADMISSION DAILY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAYS, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., One Shilling; on Wednesdays, Half a Crown.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

The week comprising the anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol—and it may be as well to remind sundry persons that we did take Sebastopol—finds us engaged in a pacific campaign, which ought to be intended as a kind of "full-dress rehearsal" of a real campaign. It is too soon to say more as to the progress of our arms in the district into which it was finally resolved to direct them. We may think, in our civilian ignorance, that a very important improvement might have been made upon the improved scheme of war: We recollect being informed by a military man of high rank, who went to St. Petersburg, in the time of the late Emperor, for the purpose of seeing a grand review, that when the place had been fixed, and the vast army was entirely ready to be reviewed by their father, signals were seen in the shape of certain beacon-lights in one of the palace windows. These fires were well understood, and they meant that between that hour of the night and the hour at which the review was to begin the entire army was to march to an entirely different place, and be prepared for the Czar's presence there. We have no doubt that this arbitrary order occasioned a good deal of inconvenience, and that, though the soldiers would as soon have thought of complaining of a supernatural infliction as of their Emperor, the officers, under their breaths, said a good many irreverent things. But the army moved, and the review went off in the newly-chosen district with as much precision as would have been shown in the accustomed field of manoeuvres. But then the Emperor was a despot. We should have liked to hear that our authorities had, twenty-four hours, or even twelve, before the business began, suddenly countermanded arrangements, and sent off the army into Shropshire or Worcestershire, there to do the best it could for itself. That would have been a real test and strain. But our authorities are not despots.

Still, the Don Quixote story will come up to the memory of those who have read Cervantes. It is comforting to think that a small portion only of the rising generation are likely to be troubled with such reminiscences. But in the days when youth studied the European classics instead of sensation novels we read of the brave gentleman with the slight crack which never prevented his noble nature from illustrating itself. We laughed, yet with a gentle laughter, not at all one of contempt, at the story of the helmet which he made unto himself. Having fashioned it with infinite care, so that he might be able to do his knightly duty against robbers and enemies of women, he set it up on a post, and, heaving up his mighty

sword, Don Quixote discharged a thundering blow upon that helm. It gave way beneath his stroke and rolled in two parts on the ground. Then he laid aside his sword, and set to work to repair his helmet. The work took him a fortnight, and at length the thing was renovated. But, says his biographer, with his exquisitely keen sense of human nature, he did not care to test the helmet again. He preferred to trust to Providence, and he rode forth to battle and met with disasters. Now, perhaps there is a little of the Don Quixote nature in us English. We have not, in fact, tested our land defences by any trial half so severe as that which the gallant Spaniard applied to his helm; but we share his feelings about not having our work rudely knocked to pieces. We shall all be particularly glad to hear that the campaign went off delightfully, and that nothing broke down. It is quite certain that in real war a great many things would break down, and that it would be very desirable that somebody should have had experience of a few casualties and complications. But we are not going to chop at our nice-looking helmet. We are not going to send our little Army into a distant, barbarous, and savage region, like Shropshire or Worcestershire, where it might be exposed to unknown hardships, and where the authorities may not be quite certain that there are roads, or that the natives speak the English language. We desire that everything shall be made pleasant; and if there be any reason for complaint or fear, that this be privately signified to Mr. Cardwell, or the Duke of Cambridge, or somebody, and that the newspaper accounts be as roseate and as graphic as possible. Then will Paterfamilias read out an account of some dashing charge which has utterly routed an imaginary enemy, and he will say to his listening children,

Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to herself do hold but true.

Which, indeed, is truth itself, only the men whose feats are connected with that passage did not win fame and glory by taking anything for granted. They had no rifled cannon, no breech-loading arms of precision, no iced champagne in their tents or at their messes; but they had the best arms that they could get, and they kept them in the best possible order, and they took manly care to know how to use them. The authorities of those days made mistakes, no doubt; and we have read that prisoners occasionally came to grief through a misunderstanding of their intentions, and that a garrison was sometimes put to the sword in revenge for a defeat elsewhere. But if we look to the "general results," which statesmen and their admirers tell us that we should regard, disdaining detail, we find that, somehow or other, our ancestors managed to beat, kick, kill, and slay the ancestors of other persons in a most heroic and satisfactory way, and that thus England had nothing to rue until she acquired sundry bad habits, one, and the worst, of which was the trusting to authority and evading individual responsibility. Now, we do not want to dwell on a bad case; but "authority" has within a week distinguished itself by enforcing on officers who knew better such rules as sent three several sets of war horses rushing and raging like demons over space, and caused disasters which, had they occurred in war, might have led to something more disastrous still. We have no doubt that a great many clever and effective things will be done in this campaign; but when the commander writes his triumphant despatch, announcing a series of harmless victories, we hope that Englishmen will not make up their minds that the Army has been reorganised, and is fit for anything. We strongly advise a general perusal of "Don Quixote."

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

The health of her Majesty is improving. Accompanied by Princess Beatrice, her Majesty has occasionally taken short drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne; but during some days the Queen has only been well enough to leave her apartments and sit for a short time in the gardens.

The Queen was not sufficiently well to attend Divine service on Sunday. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present in the parish church, Crathie, where the Rev. Dr. Watson, minister of Dundee, officiated. Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby were in attendance.

Professor Lister arrived at the castle on Monday afternoon, and opened a small gathering in the Queen's arm. Her Majesty is progressing favourably.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lieutenant Haigh, has arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has abandoned her intention of visiting Inverary this year, her Majesty not being equal to the exertion.

### PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne embarked on Inverary yesterday (Friday) week on board the Royal mail steam-ship Camel, where they passed the night, a distinguished company being also on board. Early on the following morning the Camel steamed off to the Cumberland training-ship, Royal salutes being fired from the Black Prince and by the Greenock Artillery Volunteers from Fort Matilda. Upon the arrival of the Camel in Rosneath Bay a deputation, headed by Mr. Kinnaird, proceeded on board, and presented the Princess and the Marquis with a family Bible, handsomely bound in morocco, and bearing the Royal and Argyll arms and monograms, the volume being interspersed by seventy-two choice photographs of the Holy Land. The Scottish metrical version of the Psalms is appended to the volume. The Marquis fittingly acknowledged the gift. The illustrious party afterwards proceeded on board the Cumberland, the ship being manned by the boys and the band of the 90th Regiment playing the national anthem. The Princess was received by Captain Alston and Mr. Galbraith, chairman of the executive committee. Her Royal Highness inspected the ship, after which the



boys sang a song. The Princess then pinned a medal upon the breast of each recipient, and the Marquis of Lorne afterwards delivered a short address. Mr. Galbraith then presented the Princess with an album containing the photographs of the Cumberland boys. After short speeches from the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other gentlemen, the Princess and the Marquis re-embarked on board the Camel and returned to Inverary, a royal salute being fired from Mount Juliet. Her Royal Highness and his Lordship have visited the principal tenantry upon the ducal estates during their stay at Inverary.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from Germany.

His Excellency the Duke de Broglie (French Ambassador) has returned to England from Versailles.

The Marquis of Ely has arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived at Wildbad, where Countess Spencer is staying with Lord and Lady Charles Bruce.

Earl and Countess Dudley have arrived at Blackmouth, Inverness-shire.

The Earl of Donoughmore has left town for India. The Countess has arrived at Knocklofty, Clonmel.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford arrived at Castle Bromwich on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Longshaw Lodge, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have left Alton Towers, Staffordshire, on a tour of visits.

Lady Llanover has left her residence in Great Stanhope-street for a tour on the Continent.

Lord and Lady Walter Scott have arrived in England from a tour in Germany.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left Wakefield on Wednesday for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to friendly societies and benefit building societies, and the organisation or general condition of societies established under such Acts, has been issued. The Commissioners have examined sixty-six witnesses, including the three principal officers of the Registrar's Office in London; Mr. A. K. Stephenson, Registrar of Friendly Societies for England; Mr. E. W. Brabrook, assistant registrar; and Mr. Henry Tomkins, chief clerk at the Registrar's Office; the officers of the two largest affiliated friendly societies; gentlemen connected with two large county societies; several actuaries of eminence; a group of witnesses connected with burial societies of different types; a still larger group of officers of societies and other persons connected with benefit building societies, and gentlemen representing working men's clubs and institutes. Materials for a more extensive inquiry as regards friendly societies have been provided through the supply from the Registrar's Office of a duplicate of its printed list of friendly societies, dating some years back, which has been carefully completed and collated from the existing register. A similar list has been supplied by the Registrar for Ireland, but not by the Registrar for Scotland, that gentleman stating, in reply to the application made to him on behalf of the Commission, that "the societies are so numerous that it is impossible to give a statement." "The numerous communications received from all parts of the country, vivâ voce or by letter, some of them pressing evidence upon us, others containing complaints of different descriptions, or urging the need of local inquiry," observe the Commissioners, "have shown to us the wide-spread interest taken in the subject of our investigations." From March 10 to June 22 the Commissioners confined themselves to taking evidence upon benefit building societies. A bill for amending the law respecting these societies has been laid before Parliament in each of the last two Sessions, but the subject is one which has not as yet formed the ground of any authoritative inquiry, either Parliamentary or official. The Commissioners reserve for the present their conclusions, but have submitted the evidence taken in reference to this branch of their inquiries.

The Mastership of St. John's Hospital, Northampton, has been conferred upon the Rev. T. Hughes.

M. Thiers has sent his card to all the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers in Paris. It bears simply the words "President of the French Republic."

The Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by her brother, the Archduke Joseph, and the Archduchess Clotilde, are making an excursion to Lake Balaton, in Hungary.

The state of the Grand Vizier of Turkey is alarming, his Excellency having had a serious relapse, and his physicians entertaining grave fears respecting him.

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Middle-Class Idiot Asylum at Knowle was held at the Townhall, Birmingham, on Wednesday and Thursday. The *Birmingham News* says land to the extent of thirteen acres has been purchased at Knowle for £1310, upon which to build a new asylum; and there has already been a competition amongst the architects for the best plan for a new building to accommodate 200 inmates, at a cost of £20,000. The committee are now desirous of raising from £5000 to £8000, with a view of commencing the building next spring. Towards this sum £1000 has been promised by a friend in Warwickshire on certain conditions. The committee have already held an oratorio at Solihull, at which about £400 was raised. The committee hope to realise a handsome sum by the bazaar. The proceeds of the first day's sale amounted to £527, including donations, and £17 for admissions.

The *Standard* says that hundreds of persons of note have recently received letters from a man claiming to have in his possession a box containing diamonds to the amount of four millions of francs, and important papers belonging to the Empress, this box, it is said, having been abstracted from the Tuileries during the confusion consequent on the events of Sept. 4. The letters state that their author, being now in prison, and therefore unable to take advantage of his rich booty, offers, on payment of 2000fr., at a certain given address, to put the donor in possession of the box. The contents would then be either realised by sale or given up to their rightful owner on payment of a certain sum, the proceeds in both cases to be equally divided between this novel kind of swindler and his dupe. It is scarcely necessary to say that the precious box never existed, except in the fertile brain of the letter-writer. Several credulous persons have, nevertheless, been mulcted of their 2000fr.

#### THE MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL.

A portion of the magnificent building which is to form the Euston-road front of the new Midland Railway Terminus, St. Pancras, is now approaching its completion. The view presented by our Engraving shows the entire architectural design of the front; but it must be observed that the western part, which appears to the spectator's left hand, including the large square tower, with its wide Gothic archway beneath, has not yet been erected. This tower is now being constructed; but the western wing, designed to sweep round in a slight curve forward, will not at present be commenced. The whole plan of the building, however, can only be understood by the aid of a description taking in this part as well as those parts actually finished. Till the structure is complete, some of the rooms already provided must be used for other purposes than those intended. The financial reasons which have obliged the directors of the Midland Railway Company to postpone the entire realisation of the plan are tolerably well known. We shall briefly state the main features of what was designed, and which will probably be executed hereafter, along with our account of the present building.

The vast and imposing structure of iron and glass, rising from a massive basement of brick and stone, which forms the Midland Railway station, has been the subject of an illustration; it has been sufficiently described, and the station has long been opened for traffic. Its mountainous roof, that of a single arch, 700 ft. in length, 240 ft. in width of span, and 100 ft. in height above the floor, which is raised 30 ft. above the ground by the basement, has become a familiar object of sight. There is nothing of the kind equal to this structure in magnitude, its size far exceeding that of the Cannon-street and Charing-cross Railway stations. But still more remarkable is the mechanical and architectural strength of the floor and of the basement; a combination of iron columns, beams, plates, and ties, with the most solid masonry, which has nowhere been surpassed. The chief designer and engineer of this great work was Mr. W. H. Barlow, C.E.; the architect was Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. The ironwork was supplied by the Butterley Iron Company, Mr. R. M. Ordish, engineer, directing its details. Messrs. Waring Brothers were contractors for the masonry of the railway station, with Messrs. Lucas as sub-contractors for other work in that part. The clerk of the works for the architect is Mr. John Saville. The contractors for building the hotel, of which we have now to speak, are Messrs. Jackson and Shaw. It is estimated that nearly 9000 tons of iron, 60,000,000 bricks, and 80,000 cubic feet of dressed stone, besides huge quantities of concrete for the foundations, will have been used in these immense buildings. They cover a space of four acres, which has been cleared by demolishing nearly three thousand small houses in Somers Town, from the Old St. Pancras-road, opposite the King's-cross Great Northern station on the east side, to Skinner-street and Brill-row on the west. The north end of that mighty arched shed, which forms the Midland Railway station, is open to the several lines of approach from the viaducts traversing Camden Town and Agar Town, which cross the neighbouring streets. But the south end, fronting Euston-road, is closed by the block of stately architecture shown in the Illustration, which demands our present notice.

The space that will be occupied by the hotel buildings when all finished is 2460 square yards. The length of front already built is 335 ft., and the tower, now being erected, adds 55 ft. more to the front; but the entire completion of the edifice, as shown in our Illustration, will give 175 ft. additional frontage, the western wing to be curved forward, and to meet the public road at its extremity (which is seen at the left-hand side of the Engraving). Along the front runs a private road, ascending to a level of 20 ft. or more above that of Euston-road; the basement, underneath the private road and hotel, consists of cellars for various stores. The western portion, when built, is to extend a long way back, covering that side of the railway station, so that the present road to the booking-offices and platforms of the line will then be comprised within the range of buildings. The depth, backward to the railway platform, of the building as it now stands is about 66 ft., abutting directly on the south end of the grand arch that roofs the railway station. The height of the main front, up to the parapet, without the steep and lofty roof, is 80 ft. above the raised terrace of the private road; but the clock-tower at its eastern end is 270 ft. high to the spire; and the other tower, when finished, will be 250 ft., or 30 ft. higher than it appears in our Illustration.

The principal features of the façade may easily be recognised. They are the two lofty towers above mentioned, with their ornamental turrets and pinnacles; three beautiful oriels, one in the clock-tower, the other two relieving the long line of the main front, which are surmounted by tall battlemented gables in the roof; and two arched gateways over the carriage-roads leading respectively to the arrival and the departure railway platforms. The arrival carriage-road gateway (for passengers just come by the railway to London) is shown in our Engraving towards the right hand, near the clock tower, with a larger battlemented gable in the roof above it. The departure gateway (for carriages bringing passengers to the railway trains starting from London) will be directly beneath the tower which is yet unfinished and which is to surmount the entrance to the present carriage-road. The projecting western extremity, not yet in existence, will display a porch, with an arcade, forming the proper entrance to the hotel from the street or public road. This end of the building, though merely designed, must be first considered in surveying the internal arrangements. With regard to the exterior, it will be observed, further, that the windows on the ground floor have round arches, while those of the first and upper stories are pointed; the vousoirs of the arches are formed, in bands of colour, alternately of brick and stone; the principal windows have double lights; the balconies are of iron, upon stone corbels; the parapet and the deep cornice below it are effective features; the roof is broken with a twofold series of dormer windows. The clock tower at the east end of the whole range of building has an oriel, to the height of the second and third stories, supported by a large stone corbel, at the height of the first story. It has four clock-faces, each surmounted by a gable; it rises to a lantern and spire, and its angles present four octagonal turrets, with canopied pinnacles. The gateway tower of the departure road is of some architectural importance. Its arch is 38 ft. high and 23 ft. wide; the arcade within consists of five arches on each side, dividing the two footways from the carriage-road. The wide bay above the great arch of this tower is divided into three by an arcade borne upon elegant shafts; it rises to the height of two stories. The balcony and the range of double-light windows in the upper stories of this tower give it an air of distinction, as well as the parapet and turrets aloft.

The interior of the west wing and of the adjacent portion will comprise some of the chief apartments of the hotel. One of these will be the grand coffee-room, of a peculiar shape, an oblong slightly curved in its length, with two circular ends; this room will be 100 ft. long, 26 ft. wide, and 26 ft. high, with seven windows looking on the private road and terrace in front. The ground floor of this part, running back 300 ft. from Euston-road, will contain the bar, the

entrance-hall, a dining-room for parties, the grand staircase, the manager's room, servants' rooms, laundry, and different offices essential to the hotel business; the upper floors will be for the accommodation of guests, who will be able to descend to the booking-office and railway platform at their departure without passing through or across the carriage road. The ground floor of the main building is chiefly devoted to the railway waiting-rooms, refreshment-rooms, dining-rooms, cloak-rooms, and other railway-station conveniences; but the first floor and the upper floors belong to the hotel. There is a handsome dining-room, 50 ft. by 23 ft., next the gateway tower; a smoking-room, a ladies' coffee-room, and a ladies' reading-room; there are, in the building already finished, on the first floor, twelve or fourteen suites of rooms, each suite consisting of a bed-room, private sitting-room, bath-room, and dressing-room, besides other sets of private apartments; and there are many bed-rooms on the second, third, and fourth floors, besides the attics, so that more than 150 beds can be made up. At the east end, in the clock tower, is a board-room for the directors of the Midland Railway Hotel, to whom, for the sake of the shareholders, we wish a full measure of success. It may be worthy of remark that they have caused the building materials, so far as possible, to be obtained from places accessible by the Midland Railway. The facing bricks are from Nottingham; the stone is Ancaster, red Mansfield, and Park Spring; the slates are from the Swithland and Groby quarries, Leicestershire. The dark red granite of Shap, in Westmorland, is introduced, for the first time, in the arch of the gateway tower. The whole of the building has fireproof floors, of Messrs. Mullan's patent, except the fifth floor.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

"As Bath is to Epsom, so is Warwick to Doncaster." Year after year shows this problem to be strictly true, and season after season we see the Bath and Warwick meetings prove respectively fatal to some Derby or Leger favourite. During the last fortnight or three weeks the number of candidates possessing any chance for the St. Leger has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and after Stockton and York had disposed of four or five outsiders, and King of the Forest had broken down badly at the end of last week, we fancied that the remaining favourites would pass the dreaded Warwick ordeal in safety. This, however, was not the case. The Tugill jockeys took no mounts during the early part of the week, and when this was noticed it was generally concluded that Bothwell was about to be put to the test. We believe that the trial took place on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday "25 to 1 against Bothwell (offered)," showed pretty plainly what the result had been. It is no secret that Ringwood proved himself the better of the pair, and therefore we may consider the case of the "blue and silver" as hopeless. We have always entirely ignored Bothwell's pretensions for this race. Mr. Merry's luck with his crack three-year-olds is truly heartbreaking; but then it must not be forgotten that he always "squeezes the orange" very dry at two years old, and that his youngsters are never allowed to miss a stake as long as they can raise a gallop. King of the Forest was progressing favourably, and appeared likely to become a 2 to 1 favourite; but he pulled up very lame after a good gallop, and, his case being hopeless, he was scratched on Monday last, and has joined the long Russley list of "magnificent cripples," which includes the names of Dundee, Liddington, Student, Bella Lum, Sunshine, and Macgregor. At the same time Albert Victor's chance appeared almost equally forlorn, as he had another tumble, and retired to an extreme price. We fancy, however, that he did not hurt himself very much when he fell, as he has returned to his old position in the betting. Still, as he was decidedly backward in condition at York, the temporary stoppage in his work will be of no advantage to him. Général, without any assignable cause, is also a little on the wane; and when we have mentioned that Ravenshoe, of whom we have so often read that his "fine stride will be so exactly adapted to the Doncaster course," is scratched, and that Ringwood, Digby Grand, Dalnacardoch, and Rose of Athol all show an upward tendency, we can say no more.

The racing at Warwick was unusually tame and uninteresting, and the arrangements by no means what they ought to be at a meeting of such importance. Louise, by Marsyas from Seclusion, carried off a two-year-old race on the first day, but succumbed to the Gong filly on the second. She is half-sister to Hermit, Chanoinesse, Religieuse, and Steppes; and it is noteworthy that all Seclusion's stock seem able to race. Palmerston could not give Soucar 16 lb. in the old-established Leamington Stakes, and Mr. Lombard took another Queen's plate (no one else ever gets a chance of one), and then secured the Warwick Cup, with Barford, who has proved a very fortunate purchase, though £1500 seemed a long price for him.

The absence of nearly all our best oarsmen in America deprived the Thames Regatta of much of its interest, though, as the various events seemed very open, the entries were naturally much larger than usual. The champion fours fell to the Glasgow crew, which contained the well-known Calderheads, and which defeated Hammerton's four by two lengths in the final heat. Hammerton and Biffen secured the pairs; and J. Anderson, of Putney, won the sculling prize, for which twenty men competed. The body of the late James Renforth arrived at Newcastle on Wednesday last, and was met by several thousand people. The funeral will probably take place on Sunday. No traces of poison were discovered in the stomach, and there can be little doubt that his death arose from natural causes. The misfortunes of Renforth's crew do not seem to have terminated with the death of their leader, for they lost the great four-oared race at Halifax Regatta owing to a most provoking mistake. Chambers had taken Renforth's seat as stroke, and John Bright, the spare man, filled the vacant place as No. 2; and this arrangement answered so well that at half distance (the race was six miles) they held a lead of 150 yards. After rounding the turning point, however, they got out of the course, losing at least 200 yards, and enabling Winship's four to go to the front; and, in spite of the most desperate exertions, Chambers's men could never recover their lost ground. The great sculling prize was won pretty easily by Joseph Sadler, Kelley being only third, and it is now clear that the former will be the future sculling champion of England.

We are requested by Messrs. Chapman and Hall to mention that a statement going the round of the papers to the effect that a Life of Dickens, by Mr. John Forster, is about to be published, is without foundation.

The jury empannelled to inquire into the Stowmarket explosion has returned a verdict that some persons unknown had added sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton after it had passed the Government test. At the same time they express their opinion that the manufacture is not so entirely free from danger as has generally been supposed.



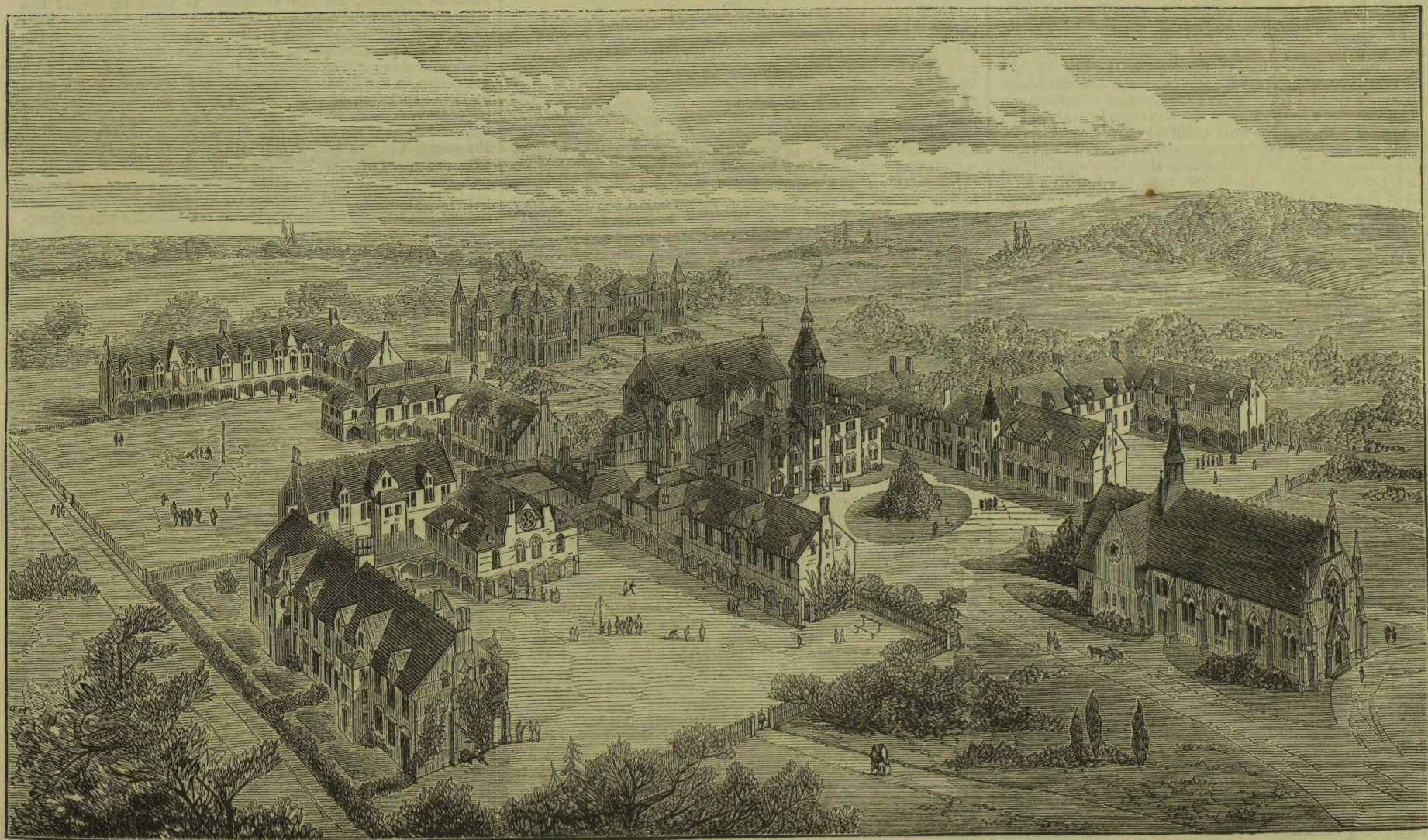


THE NEW HOTEL OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION, EUSTON-ROAD.





THE LATE JAME RENFORTH, CHAMPION OARSMAN.



THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD.



## THE LATE JAMES RENFORTH.

Much regret is felt by all classes of people on Tyneside, and by those acquainted with boating performances throughout the country, at the sudden death, in America, of the British champion oarsman, James Renforth. He died of congestion of the lungs, caused by excessive and violent exertion, while rowing in the international four-oared race between the St. John crew (consisting of George Price, Samuel Hutton, Elijah Ross, and Robert Fulton) and the English crew (consisting of James Percy, Robert Chambers, Henry Kelley, and James Renforth), on the Kennebecasis River, New Brunswick. The match was for £500 a side, the English crew being allowed £200 for expenses. Last year the English crew, who won the great race on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, were all Tyneside men. But this year, in addition to three picked Tyne men, Renforth took Henry Kelley, of Putney, the Thames sculler, over with him as one of his selected crew. The race was looked upon as a certainty for the English crew both in this country and America. The competing boats had gone about 200 yards along the course, and the English crew were half a length ahead, when Renforth seemed to falter and pull out of stroke. He soon began to sway from side to side of the boat, and his irregular rowing allowed the New Brunswick men to pass ahead. But he persevered, with fatal resolution and fortitude, till his boat had covered another mile, when the oar dropped from his hand. With a few words to his friend Kelley, he fell backward and became insensible. The boat made for shore, when the unfortunate man was landed, and was carried a mile and a half to Claremont House, the head-quarters of his crew. He was there attended by two medical gentlemen, but death took place within two hours. We have engraved his Portrait, from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The new London Orphan Asylum, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1869, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, has been occupied this week by 450 children. It was driven from its abode in Clapton by want of space, and more particularly by an outbreak of typhoid fever, which laid low 215 of the inmates at one and the same moment, although, fortunately, only fifteen of the whole number attacked succumbed. For this and other reasons a migration was resolved on, and the result is the handsome structure, or rather series of structures, which fronts the London and North-Western station at Watford. The building nearest the railway is the chapel, which is separate from the other parts of the structure, and is remarkable for being the gift of a former head mistress, who bestowed the munificent sum of £5000 for that special purpose. Behind the chapel and at some distance is the administrative portion of the building, 140 ft. long, 75 ft. deep, and 60 ft. high to the ridge. It contains the board-room, visitors' room, library, and other offices, as well as the temporary infirmary, the intention being to erect another building for this purpose when circumstances permit. On the right of the administrative block is the girls' quadrangle. The main building on one side is 220 ft. long by 37 ft. wide; it contains a music-room, with off spaces for separate practice, work-rooms, sitting-rooms, school-room, residence for the head mistress, playground, and offices. The quadrangles for the boys, senior and junior, are on the left of the administrative block. There are several houses, each accommodating fifty boys, and containing school and class rooms, and dormitory accommodation for the matron. There is a swimming-bath, 62 ft. by 37 ft., and ample separate provision is made for the head master. A tower of 125-ft. elevation rises from the administrative block of building, and is, of course, its most noticeable feature. It will be provided with bell and clock. The central entrance and vestibule are under this tower, and in the same way the principal staircase is reached, behind which is the dining-hall, forming a separate building. The hall is 108 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, and 56 ft. high. It contains a visitors' gallery divided from the body of the hall by a screen of columns and arches. Underneath are the culinary arrangements on an extensive scale for cooking and baking, and lifts for bringing the food to the dining-room. There is behind the girls' quadrangle an extensive range of laundry buildings, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from a well specially sunk for the purpose. It is impossible to speak too highly of the internal arrangements. Light, space, and air are abundant. There is ample provision for recreation in bad weather as in fine. The views are cheering and the situation is healthy and convenient. No money has been lavished on mere ornament. The useful has predominated in every department of the work. Although intended for the immediate reception of 450-300 boys and 150 girls—the asylum has been built with a forethought of the day when its friends may be able, with a small additional expenditure, to provide accommodation for 600 orphans—that is to say, eight houses having fifty orphans each. The Grocers' Company is a donor of one house of the eight, and the residents of Hertfordshire of another. The original contract was for £63,000. The entire work has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. H. Dawson, of Finsbury, and Mr. Rogers, the secretary, has been indefatigable in promoting and urging its completion.

It is stated that her Majesty has, by the advice of her Ministers, conferred a baronetcy upon Colonel Stepney, the member for the Carmarthen district. The new Baronet takes the title of Sir John Stepney, of Llanelli.

The composite gun-boat Foam has been successfully launched at Pembroke Dock. The Foam is the second of the Coquette class of gun-boats. She is of 295 tons burden, 60-horse power, and will carry four heavy guns.

The strikes in the north of England continue, and are assuming still more threatening aspects. Mr. Digby Seymour, the Recorder of Newcastle, has written a letter to Mr. J. Cowen, jun., in which he suggests that the matters in dispute should in "large centres" be referred to a court composed of the Recorder of the borough, two masters, and two mechanics. There was a large gathering of South Yorkshire miners at Barnsley on Monday. Lord Elcho was present, and delivered an address. The object of the meeting was to advocate arbitration as a means of settling disputes between masters and men rather than strikes and lock-outs. They passed a resolution setting forth that they feel deeply the injustice done to them by the Government not passing the Mines Regulation Bill through the House of Commons during the past Session. The miners of the Wigan district held an open-air meeting on Monday to discuss their grievances. The men were urged to set aside party considerations at the next election, and support only such candidates as would assist in passing a Mines Regulation Bill, which it was alleged had been so often shelved by both Tories and Radicals. The miners of the Bolton district also met on Monday, and resolved to endeavour to return a member to Parliament as the representative of their special interests.

## LORD DERBY ON THE LAND QUESTION.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Tuesday night, at the dinner of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, which was held in connection with the annual show at Liverpool.

## AGRICULTURE.

His Lordship, after quoting a number of figures to show the prosperous state of the society, said it was useless to argue the question as to the usefulness of such societies. Experience had already decided that. Where farming had to be applied to a limited area like that of England, where an acre cost more than a square mile in some countries, it could only be made to answer foreign competition, and home competition too could only be met, by the combination of chemical and mechanical appliances, which require some capital to attain and some knowledge to manage. Of course a man might go on after the fashion of the Irish cottiers, scratching the earth for a bare subsistence; but that was not farming; "and," continued the Earl, "I am only repeating an opinion which I have expressed before, and which I hold very strongly, when I say that the cottier, the peasant cultivator, honest and industrious and frugal as he may be, has just as much chance of holding his own against the combination of capital and science as bows and arrows have of superseding breech-loading rifles, or hand-loom weaving of driving the power-loom out of the field. High farming is not apt to be picturesque. Some sacrifices of profit may reasonably be made in the interest of that kind of taste which we all desire to see more and more extended.

But, after setting apart all that can be required for that purpose on a liberal allowance, the fact still remains that a t do not as yet get out of English earth one half what we probably might get with advantage if all our present resources were brought to bear on the soil. Mr. Mechi, who, as you know, is rather enthusiastic in this matter, puts the estimate much higher, but I do not want to overstate my case. No doubt there has been, and there is, great improvement.

We hear talk now and then about the reclamation of waste lands, and it is endeavoured to raise a cry on that subject. Why, ever since I can remember we have been reclaiming our waste lands in Lancashire without any fuss about it, and in half a century we have pretty well succeeded in changing the face of the country; and if anyone complains that this process of improvement does not go on fast enough, he must remember that in a connection where tenants and farmers are concerned it must be a gradual one.

There are other besides economical considerations which affect us. We may wish that all our tenants had capital, and science, and energy; but I think that very few landlords would choose to lay it down as a principle that anyone not possessing those qualifications should be turned off from a farm upon which he had lived, and his fathers before him, for many years. We want to move on, but we want also, if possible, to move on together—to live and let live, and not for a few to make fortunes and the rest to go to the dogs; and I will add that if agricultural improvement is to be carried on as it should be, the landlord, quite as much as the farmer, must put his shoulder to the wheel. It may be said that he often has not the requisite capital; but I believe what is wanted from the landlord is much less than he should put a large amount of his own capital on to the soil—though that, of course, is desirable—as that he should offer no obstacle to its being put on by the tenant. Security is the first requisite; and I hold that any tenant good enough to be kept permanently on the land ought to have a lease if he wants one. I say kept permanently, because there are, of course, cases where tenants are retained from kindly feelings, though not very fit to do justice to their farms; and in such cases the landlord may reasonably desire some check upon mismanagement. As to conditions of letting, they would vary in different places; but I have not altered the opinion I expressed some years ago that, as a rule, they ought to be few and simple. If a man is not able or willing to do the work, he is in the wrong place, and would be better away; though I admit that in practice you cannot always act upon that view. If he is fit for his business he will probably do it best in his own way.

## GAME.

Then there is that ticklish question of game—a word I am almost afraid of uttering upon such an occasion as the present, though I do not think I shall say anything upon it that may provoke controversy. I have always thought it a question which, with moderation and good sense on both sides, ought not to give trouble. No doubt there is a great deal of over-preserving in England, in some cases carried so far as to amount to a public nuisance, and when that is the case I hold that what is in fault is not a love of sport, but a love of ostentation and display; and it can hardly assume a more objectionable shape. We are told that there is to be some legislation on the subject. Now, personally, I am not a very keen sportsman, and I shall acquiesce heartily in whatever Parliament may decide; but I would just point out that it is possible for you to go so far as to defeat your own object. The absolute sweeping away of the power of preserving would, of course, imply, under their changed conditions, a general revaluation for rents, and by that operation a tenant would certainly not be a gainer; while, in other cases, it might probably lead to this—that the rich men, fond of their sport, and wishing to keep it, would, in order to do so, take more and more of their estates into their own hands. That, I think, would not be an arrangement for the benefit of any party. One thing I think the tenant really has in many cases to complain of, and that is the difficulty of making a fair bargain with his landlord where game is concerned, because, not knowing what the quantity will be, he cannot form an estimate beforehand as to the probability of loss. If that can be remedied, I do not see why it should not be, and I do not see that there is any injustice or grievance so far as that is concerned.

## OWNERSHIP OF THE SOIL.

I ought to apologise for the length at which I am detaining you; but there is a far wider and graver question which many have for years been discussing at public meetings, and which I do not like to leave entirely untouched. I mean the question of the ownership of the soil. I have but little to trouble you with in regard to it, and I shall carefully avoid touching upon anything that may be considered political ground. I have seen it repeated again and again that the whole soil of these islands is in the hands of less than 30,000 persons; but it is well known that that assertion rests on a mere mistake in the reading of a statement in the Census of 1861. In that Census only about 30,000 persons returned themselves under the head of landowners, the great majority who hold land having entered themselves, as they were free to do, under other designations; and the best proof of the fallacy of the figures is this, that 15,000 out of the whole so returned were women. Now, we know that half the land is not in female hands, and that probably not one tenth of our landowners, if so many, are women. I will not set guess against guess, but, if I were compelled to do so, I should say that you might multiply the figure I have given of 30,000 by at least ten, and still be below the mark.

Another fallacy constantly repeated, which I can with similar confidence contradict even from my own limited experience, is that it is a very difficult matter for anyone to buy a landed estate. Now, inasmuch as people having estates to sell are fond of pressing them on the notice of those whom they suppose may wish to buy, I have some personal knowledge of that matter, and I affirm with confidence that there is at this moment hardly a county in England where a man looking for a landed investment cannot find what he wants. If it were otherwise, we should have plenty of complaints from the capitalists of these parts; but the fact is, I believe, that at the present time there are, of the two, more sellers than buyers. It may be the fact—I believe it is—that a man who wants only a few acres does not always find it easy to buy them; but if there is any real demand for small freeholds, surely it would be worth the while of speculators to buy up large estates as they come into the market, and to sell them again piecemeal. If that is not done, the only reason can be that it does not pay.

Then there is another notion afloat—that estates are constantly tending to become fewer in number and bigger in size. That is a point on which no man's observation can be wide enough to enable him to speak with certainty; but I greatly doubt whether the fact is so. My belief is—though I give it only as a thing which seems to me probable, not as a thing proved—that both very great and very small properties are becoming fewer, and those of a middle size more numerous. Poor landowners prefer 10 per cent in trade to 2 per cent from land—they sell and go into business; and, on the other hand, there is a limit beyond which most men do not desire to extend their holding of what is essentially an unremunerative investment. But why should we be left on this subject to mere speculation? Is it impossible to get at the facts? Is a Domesday Book more difficult now than in the days of the Conqueror? If what is called the land question is to come to the front—as I suppose it will—surely we ought to discuss it with as much positive knowledge as we can bring to bear. I am not insensible—no man who keeps his eyes open can be so—to the value, in a social point of view, of having a numerous body of men concerned in landowning. My contention is only this—that the supply of land in the market fully equals the present demand, and that the popular theory, that it is so locked up that nobody can buy, rests on no solid foundation.

The noble Earl resumed his seat amidst great applause.

## MR. GLADSTONE AT WHITBY AND WAKEFIELD.

An address, containing a general approval of the conduct of the present Administration, was presented, last Saturday, to the Premier by the Working Men's Liberal Association of Whitby. Mr. Gladstone, in accepting it, recalled the principal events of the past Session, and replied to the various criticisms which have been passed on the Government by the press. He contended that for real labour gone through in three years the present Parliament would bear comparison with any three years of Parliamentary labour within the memory of man. The right hon. gentleman claimed that the Army Regulation Bill alone was sufficient to confer honour upon the Session, and declared that the Ballot Bill had been forced through the House of Commons "not by obstinacy or tyranny, but in conformity with the wish of the majority." He regretted that the Peers had rejected the bill, but he is satisfied that the labour expended upon it will not be lost, for when it is presented again it will be with "an authoritative knock which it would not have possessed if the Commons had rejected the bill this year." Referring to the efforts of the Government to preserve the peace of Europe, Mr. Gladstone expressed a doubt whether the time would ever come when this country will be able to forswear all interference with the affairs of other nations; but the right hon. gentleman hopes the time has come when "the petty, peddling, narrow policy of meddling with other nations will not be tolerated." Speaking of the public expenditure, the Prime Minister admitted that the taxation of the country was very great, but promised that every effort should be made to reduce it. His statement of results since the present Administration came into power is that four millions of taxes have been imposed and nine millions repealed, leaving a balance in their favour of five millions. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the conduct of those politicians who are continually exciting the imaginations of the people with phantoms of constant danger. He urged that such productions as "The Battle of Dorking" made us look ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and the practical results were the spending of still more of the people's money. His contention is that if we treat other nations well they will be disposed to treat us well. The Premier's concluding advice to the people was "to put their trust in Providence, and strive to promote union of class with class," assuring them if Englishmen could master their passions and their follies no other foe could hurt them, and the country need not forfeit its place among the nations of the world. Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically cheered.

On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone received an address from the Liberals of Wakefield, and made a short speech in reply. He said ever since the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, with one exception, the people of this country had elected a House of Commons in which the Liberal element predominated. The single exception was in 1841, when Sir R. Peel was at the head of the Conservative party. He thought the experience of the past was not likely to be reversed. It was the interest of a great political party that its opponents should, as a party, be sound and healthy also; and in such matters as foreign policy, the administration of finance and public economy, the principles of two opposing parties might compete with advantage to the nation. The address had alluded to free trade. He did not attribute our present commercial prosperity wholly to free trade; but it was a fact that, while during the last thirty years the population had increased between 25 and 30 per cent, our trade had increased nearly 400 per cent. The importance of dwelling upon this now lay in the circumstance that opinion abroad—in the United States, in our colonies, and in France—was not so enlightened as we could wish. For the sake of France, in her present difficulties, he greatly regretted the disposition to prefer the protective system; for, although some branches of our industry would suffer from a revision of the treaty of commerce in that spirit, we had passed the time when, as a country, we need depend on the markets of any particular country whatever. The right hon. gentleman concluded with some remarks on the ballot and a few personal allusions.

The Admiralty authorities have awarded £30 to Mr. J. Davies, a shipwright at Pembroke Dock, for an ingenious improvement he has introduced for cutting holes in the skin plating of iron ships.

A heavy thunderstorm occurred at Dover last Saturday. The lightning did a good deal of damage, but it does not appear that any person was killed or seriously injured by it. Two women were rendered insensible for a short time, and some men who were standing in the market-square were knocked down.



## THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

## AN EXPEDITION TO SANDHURST.

The preliminary movements of the autumn campaign have begun. On Monday a force of 13,000 men marched out from Aldershot with all their camp equipage to the Sandhurst Hills and back, a distance, both ways, of from fourteen to eighteen miles. At Sandhurst they pitched their tents, cooked their victuals, and rested for an hour or two; the tents were then struck, and, with the remainder of the baggage, they started on the way home, covered by the troops from an imaginary attack made all along their front. This (the *Times*' special correspondent remarks) would have been an important field-day had none but regular troops taken part in it; but, when we remember that out of the 13,000 men engaged no less than ten regiments, or between 7000 and 8000, were militia, many of whom had never carried a soldier's pack on their backs or pitched a tent in their lives, it becomes doubly interesting as the first real venture on the experiments which are the object of the manoeuvres, on the experiment which is the most vitally important of all their experiments—that of determining whether it be possible to work up at short notice material which is comparatively raw with that already thoroughly manufactured into soldiers. What everyone doubted (the writer proceeds) was whether a less than half-trained militia could be made in a few days—not only to just scramble through, by the help of the regulars, but to take an active and intelligent part in what they did; to make no great blunders; but, on the contrary, to distinguish themselves in many instances by a soldierly alacrity and by a capacity for real hard work, and a good-humoured submission to it, in weather which broke from good to bad about the middle of the day, and towards evening, when the men had still miles to go and much to do when they had gone there, settled into a regular downpour of drenching rain. The flying column which has done all this marched from the various camps in and about Aldershot at an early hour in the morning. It comprised all the militia in camp, batteries of horse and field artillery, cavalry, guards, and infantry regiments, detachments of the control corps—in fact, it was a compact little army of defence, and only wanted a few crack companies of volunteers to make it complete. All the infantry carried their packs, and also, except those militia regiments who had no bottles, their water for drinking, though, had they known how much was coming down from the skies, they might, perhaps, have left these behind. The start of the militia regiments was left entirely to themselves, with the notification that the advanced guards were expected to be on the ground at 8.30 a.m.

The whole force was divided into three columns, and arrived punctually by three routes. The right column was commanded by Major-General Maxwell, C.B.; the centre by Major-General Lysons, C.B.; and the left by Major-General Carey, C.B. Sir Hope Grant commanded in chief.

The country chosen for the encampment was that adjacent to the Sandhurst Staff College, which consists of ferny hills interspersed with furze, relieved by fir woods. The staff took up its position on Saddleback-hill, and on the slopes opposite, and far away out of sight to right and left, the camps were pitched, with their fronts towards the rising ground of the Windsor-ride, behind which they were sheltered. Along and beyond the crest of this the outposts were posted. The camp was supposed to be in the face of an enemy, and the outpost duties were performed by six regiments of infantry and a proportion of cavalry. These men carried cooked dinners in their haversacks. The camps of the main force were pitched on sites pointed out by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and when I arrived the tents were standing and the men were cooking their victuals. The militia pitched their tents cleverly, considering their short experience; and there is now no doubt that they will be able to manage their camps very well when they take the field. While the dinners were being eaten the enemy had come much too near to be pleasant, and it was now high time to be off. After some flag-signalling between the staff and the different camps, the alarm was sounded, and the tents fell, not quite as though by magic, but still well together. The last tents to fall that I noticed were, strangely enough, some belonging to the Royal Engineers. Alderman Sir William Rose's men brought theirs down in an instant with a ringing cheer, as though glad to start for home. The pickets were now being driven back, the baggage was packed and moved off to the rear, and the troops were formed into two lines to cover its retreat. The first lines occupied the crest of the Windsor-ride, and the second the Saddleback-ridge; the outposts were gradually drawn in; there was some artillery practice as the phantom enemy debouched from the woods over against the Windsor-ride; and, as the quarters grew closer, there was some file-firing at a rather short range.

The militia bore their part in the fray, and when I say that in all their conduct throughout the entire day there was, so far as I could see and was told, no conspicuous blunder, those who know what it is to set men at new work will know that this praise, though it appears but modest, is really very high indeed, and betokens the greatest activity on the part of the militia officers, and willingness and ability to learn on the part of the men. The rain was now pouring down, and the troops had yet the worst half of the day's work before them. No wonder that one of the militia regiments marched off to form the second line to the tune of "We're all nodding." Seven or eight miles out and back is no great performance, even with a knapsack and musket to carry, but the metropolitan corps, of which the militia contingent is chiefly composed, are not the best of marchers. There had been some stragglers, though not many, in the morning, and the road home, coupled with a thorough wetting, was not without its uncertainties. One militia captain, being asked if he thought he could get his men home, replied that he thought he could, but that if he did he was sure he should never get them out again. The regiments encamped at Boorley Bottom had a long day; they left home about five a.m., and if they got back and their tents up by midnight it was as much as they did. Prince Arthur got as wet as anybody, but he was saved the long walk by the chance of his being orderly officer of the day. Altogether, the Sandhurst expedition has been successful; untried troops have done, very fairly well, several necessary and not altogether easy things, which they might have done very badly without surprising anyone. Sir Hope Grant did not seem to be in the least encumbered with his new tools; he managed them easily, giving them just as much to do as he thought they could do, and no more. The retreat of the baggage was prettily covered; everything seemed to be done just in the nick of time.

On Sunday night forty horses of the 10th Hussars broke loose, making the third stampede. The Queen's Bays have recovered most of their horses, and are hard at work changing back their picketing system. With respect to the horses belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, a court of inquiry, consisting of Colonel Marshall, 2nd Life Guards (president); Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, 7th Hussars; and Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, 7th Dragoon Guards, assembled at the Cavalry Brigade Office, South Camp Barracks, on Tuesday morning. The court is, firstly, to inquire into the sufficiency and suitability of the

picketing equipment; secondly, how many horses were found dead or wounded, and had they picketing equipments attached to them; thirdly, did such equipment being attached to them lead to their being hurt?

Twelve men are engaged daily at the commissariat dépôt to roast and grind coffee. They are paid sixpence per diem each in addition to the usual daily pay of a soldier.

All the troops at Aldershot, including the militia, were yesterday week engaged in a sham fight. The various regiments and corps were early astir, and by six o'clock they had formed upon their parade-grounds in complete marching order. As soon as the usual inspection was over they assembled by brigades. By seven o'clock the whole had taken positions, in two equal forces, for attack and defence. It is stated that Major Roedantz, a distinguished Prussian officer, rode with the Lieutenant-General.

On Tuesday the whole of the field artillery paraded in the "Long Valley" before being broken up and attached in detail to the three separate divisions of the army. Fifteen batteries were present, making a total of 90 guns, a larger force than has been brought together in England for many years.

The yeomanry regiments which will take part in the manoeuvres at Aldershot are the Royal Berks, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Honeywood; the Gloucestershire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; the Hampshire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. P. St. J. Mildmay; the Warwickshire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Warwick; and the Royal Wiltshire, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the 20th Middlesex assembled at Albany Barracks last Saturday evening, and marched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, Major Charley, M.P., and Captain and Adjutant Hotham, to Hampstead Heath, where the corps was divided into two wings, representing respectively the defending force and the enemy. The sham fight continued nearly an hour, in the presence of a large concourse.

The meeting to decide who should hold the challenge cups of the Queen's (Westminster) No. 8 (Broadwood's) company took place on Wormwood-scrubbs last week. A high and shifty wind (with a constant change of light) interfered with the scoring. Twenty-nine competitors assembled, the scores being in seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards:—Private Dyke, twice winner, 54; Private Love, winner first cup, 51; Sergeant Anderson, winner, second cup, 48; Private Cayford, 47; Private Dyke was handicapped 7 points; Private Love will now have to give 4 points. The annual prize meeting of the company will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The gold medal of the London Rifle Brigade was shot for, on Thursday week, at Tottenham by ten representative men from the various companies in the regiment—the winners of the silver medals as the best shots in their several companies for the year. The contest was a close one, there being in the last round a difference of no more than a point between several of the competitors; but in the last shot fired Sergeant Fletcher, of Q company, scored an "outer," and won with a total of 153, 2 points more than private Saw, of E company, and 4 more than Private Wyatt (winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon some years ago) and Private M'Dougall.

A competition took place on Wormwood-scrubbs, on Wednesday week, between twelve non-commissioned officers of the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards and twelve members of the West Middlesex. This is the first time the Fusiliers have ever shot with the volunteers, and the first time the West Middlesex have competed with the regulars. The West Middlesex won by 84 points, showing a percentage over the Fusiliers almost the same as in their last match with the Victorias, with twenty a side. The Fusiliers may be congratulated on the gallant manner in which, under many disadvantages, they fought the day with a crack shooting volunteer regiment. Sergeant Edwards was the winner of a silver-plated tankard, for the highest score amongst the Guardsmen, and Mr. Madden was the winner of another similar tankard on the side of the West Middlesex. Mr. Madden received a handsome field-glass, presented by Sergeant-Major Ross, of the Fusiliers, as a gift from his team to their volunteer rivals. The proceedings terminated with a dinner at the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Wormwood-scrubbs, where the speeches and toasts indicated the heartiest feeling of good-fellowship and brotherhood in arms.

Major Hall has presented a challenge prize of £100 to the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, to be shot for.

Following the example set by many provincial corps, the 1st Tower Hamlets have encamped for three weeks, the spot selected being Cranbrook Park, near Ilford. Great readiness was shown by the Government to assist in the campaign, and forty-two tents were forwarded to the park carriage free. Within half an hour of the arrival of the men they were pitched, and "fatigue parties" were told off to arrange the cooking apparatus. The tents are ranged in parallel rows; at one end is the canteen, and at the other the officers' mess. All the tents have been named according to the fancy of the respective occupants, and among other amusing titles were "The Happy Few," "The Antediluvian Retreat," and "The Same Old Casual Ward." At five o'clock each morning the roll call sounds, and at half-past five class-firing is commenced. During the day many of the men are compelled to leave for the City, but they return to camp at night. The viands are cooked in two large stoves supplied by the Government, and a stove invented by Quartermaster Owen is used for roasting purposes. On Sunday the men, numbering about 300, mustered for church parade at Ilford parish church.

The annual rifle contest between the metropolitan counties of Middlesex and Surrey was held, yesterday week, on Wimbledon-common. Surrey were the victors. Sergeant-Instructor Johnstone, 2nd Surrey, and Sergeant-Instructor Desmond, London Rifle Brigade, were awarded tankards for the highest scores for their respective counties.

A friendly match between No. 6 (Captain Stewart's) company of the St. George's and No. 7 (Captain Hawker's) company of the South Middlesex, took place at Wormholt-scrubbs, on Saturday last, and resulted in favour of the St. George's by a large majority.

The contest of greatest interest at the recent competition of the 37th Middlesex was that for the Duke of Bedford's Challenge Cup, value 100 gs. Private Berwick came in first, and wins the honour of having his name engraved on the cup, with the privilege of representing the regiment at Wimbledon next year, and a cup, value £10, presented by Mr. S. Smith. The Turner cup competition for a cup, value 30 gs., with 5 gs. added, was shot for at the same ranges by company tens, when Captain Maskelyne's (the British Museum) company came in first, and Captain Lyon's second. The prizes for firing at unknown distances were presented by Major Richards. This was a most valuable com-

petition, giving the competitors some practical experience judging distance and also elevation as well, as the back sig of the rifle was not raised above the 200 yards' sighting, though the squads were marched about to ten different distances between that range and 400 yards, one shot at each distance. Sergeant Heathcote won the first prize (£4), Colour-Sergeant Pawley taking the second, and Private Young and Sergeant Bayes taking the third and fourth. Prizes for rapid firing, two minutes only being allowed for each, were won by Sergeant Smith (instructor), Colour-Sergeant Pawley, and Sergeant Heathcote. The challenge cup presented by Captain Coke, the Adjutant, with a prize of £10 given by Colonel Stedall, was shot for. Sergeant Heathcote was first, and Private Holland and Corporal Tuppin were winners in the series. The officers' prizes were won by Ensign Coates, Captain Moberley, and Captain Bompas. The battalion gold medal and badge and a Henry-Martini rifle were won as one prize by Private Young, Colour-Sergeant Sinclair winning the silver medal and £2; and other prizes in the series were won by Sergeant Gould, Captain Bompas, Private Holland, and Private Anderson.

The annual review of the Robin Hood Rifles was held, on Thursday week, at Bulwell Forest, a delightfully romantic spot about five miles from Nottingham. The regiment mustered 698. Their arms, clothing, and equipments were clean and uniform, and the smart appearance of all ranks was a subject of general commendation. The reviewing officer was the Assistant Adjutant-General of the district, Colonel the Hon. W. H. Herbert, and his aide-de-camp was Cornet Thackeray, of the South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry, a troop of which, commanded by Captain Musters, kept the ground. There were about 4000 spectators. The Robin Hoods were put through a severe drill, covering nearly four hours, and they creditably performed the manoeuvres, especially the march past and the firing, both in battalion and company. According to a new regulation from the War Office, no speeches were made on the review ground; but as soon as the operations were over Colonel Herbert rode off, and the regiment was marched into a spacious tent, where there was a capital repast provided. It is understood that a favourable report will be made at headquarters.

On Saturday last the 3rd Manchester (40th Lancashire) were inspected by Colonel Maydwell, Assistant Quartermaster-General for the northern district. The inspection took place at Worsley Park, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, where the corps was conveyed by a special train, which left Victoria station at four o'clock. The inspecting officer was accompanied by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., the honorary Colonel of the regiment, and the Earl of Ellesmere. The corps was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall. After marching past the volunteers were put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Maclure, and through the bayonet exercise by Captain and Adjutant Heaton. After the execution of some further movements and volley-firing, the corps advanced in review order, and the arms were examined. At the close of the inspection the volunteers were supplied with refreshments, and they returned by special train.

The annual competitions under the auspices of the Dumbartonshire Rifle Association came off at the rifle ranges, Jamestown, Vale of Leven, last Saturday, under the superintendence of Captain Graham, Adjutant, and a committee of representatives of the corps of the D.V.R. battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Findlay and several of the officers of the battalion were also on the ground.

The annual prize competition of the 6th Fife-shire (Burntisland) Artillery took place at the Greenmount range last Saturday. Many tempting prizes were offered, including a silver cup, given by Captain Currie, and upwards of a dozen other handsome articles, subscribed for by Mr. Aytoun, M.P., the Town Council, Lieutenants Kidd and Middlemass, Lieutenant Hutchings (coast-guard); Mr. Kirk, of Greenmount; Mr. Young, of Earncairg; and Mr. Young, of Colmswell. Messrs. Abbie and M'Intosh, who head the list, have repeatedly won high honours, besides excelling in every other duty devolving on efficient volunteers. In the evening an adjournment was made to the Townhall, where the prizes were presented to the successful competitors. Lieutenant Kidd presided, and his wife very gracefully performed this duty.

## "REST AND BE THANKFUL."

When her Royal Highness Princess Louise, with her noble husband the Marquis of Lorne, were approaching the castle of his father and forefathers, the Dukes of Argyll, their road lay from Arrochar, their landing-place on Loch Long, to Inverary, a distance of twenty miles, crossing the width of the peninsula which divides Loch Long from Loch Fyne, and rounding the head of Loch Fyne. It passes through Glencroe—not to be mistaken for Glencoe, where the massacre of 1692 was perpetrated on the Macdonalds. The Pass of Glencroe is a grandly desolate scene—a glen six miles in length, guarded on the right hand by the bold and grotesque peak of Ben Arthur. At the top of the steep ascent is a stone seat, with the inscription, "Rest and be Thankful." The Princess and her husband were, no doubt, properly thankful for the invitation; but they did not stop to rest, for several good reasons. It was raining very hard; they were not at all tired; they were seated in a comfortable barouche drawn by four greys, and they were so eager to get home—to her new home in Scotland, which she had never before seen—that they actually got there half an hour before they were expected. The Princess, as we said last week, was met with a hearty welcome, both for her own sake and the Queen's sake, as well as for the sake of her husband and his ancient house.

On Sunday a demonstration was held on the Fifteen Acres, Phoenix Park, to petition for the release of the Fenian convicts at present confined in England. Mr. Smyth, M.P., occupied the chair. The number present has been variously estimated—some papers putting it at 100,000 and others as low as 5000. The majority wore green. The trades marched in procession, without bands or banners. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Nolan, secretary of the Amnesty Association, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Butt, and others, and resolutions were adopted advocating the release of the men engaged in the Manchester outrage. Mr. Smyth enunciated some remarkable views on the moral aspect of the "Manchester rescue." After the demonstration a patrol of police were attacked by the roughs and were obliged to take refuge in a barrack, with several of their number injured. A general riot followed, in which many of the police were wounded. A public-house was wrecked. At the Dublin Police Court, on Monday, three men were sentenced each to six months' imprisonment for throwing stones at the police during the riotous proceedings on Sunday night, and a number of others were sent to gaol for terms varying from one to three months. The prisoners were removed from the court under a strong escort of mounted police, who were hissed by an immense crowd of spectators.





PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AT "REST AND BE THANKFUL," NEAR INVERARY.





THE COMMUNIST TRIALS AT VERSAILLES: THE COURT CLEARED—READING THE SENTENCE.



## THE FRENCH COMMUNIST TRIALS.

The trial of the prisoners charged with rebelling and raising civil war in Paris, murdering the Archbishop and other clergymen, burning the Tuileries and Hôtel de Ville, destroying the Vendôme Column, and committing various outrages under the Commune, was brought to an end last Saturday, having continued four weeks. The judges were military officers, forming a court-martial, the composition and procedure of which has been described by our Paris Correspondent. There were counsel employed both for the prosecution and for the defence. The illustration shows the scene in the court at Versailles when the President read the verdicts and sentences to the accused, the general public audience having retired. It was seven o'clock in the evening, and the judges had spent the whole day in private deliberation, having met at six o'clock in the morning. The business of reading the verdicts and sentences took a very long time—a series of exact questions, with formal answers, being repeated in each case, and the accused being very numerous. It grew dark, and only the upper and lower ends of the hall were lighted with a few candles: the scene was gloomy and sombre enough. Two of the prisoners, Ferré and Lullier, were condemned to death; two others, Urbain and Trinquier, to penal servitude for life; seven others, Assy, Billioray, Grousset, and four more, to imprisonment for a term of years; the rest to shorter periods of confinement; Parent and Descamps were acquitted. Three or four of them, Lullier, Grousset, Rogère, and Assy, said a few words in their own vindication. There was no disturbance in or around the court.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is fairly interesting this month, but contains little of special mark. "Fleur-de-Lys," a story of the late war, is most likely of anything to attract attention. It is clever and tragical; but the cleverness is more telling than the tragedy, which strikes us as slightly unreal. An essay on Scott is, perhaps, of all the numerous papers called forth by the centenary, the least obnoxious to the charge of indiscriminate hero-worship: indeed, the writer seems to us to render Scott's genius less than justice, and defends him but feebly against the strictures of Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle's great charge against Scott is the want of faith and purpose, to which the reply should be that he had both, though he obtruded neither so conspicuously as is now the fashion. His faith was in the Middle Ages, his purpose their rehabilitation in public opinion, and his success in this object has been attended by the most important consequences. Mr. Thornton contributes an impressive paper on the necessity for improving technical education in England. Many of his statements, however, are admittedly made at second hand. Mr. Joseph Knight's poem, "A Heart's Summer," is distinguished by sweetness of feeling and elegance of language and versification.

The most important contribution to *Macmillan* is a vivid anonymous narrative of the adventures of a young Englishman, who, happening to be in Paris without a passport, was impressed into the forces of the Commune. The most important passage relates to a wholesale execution of captured gendarmes under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, which, if it really occurred, the writer ought to be detailing before the Versailles court-martial, instead of publishing in a form which allows of no satisfactory investigation. We infer, however, from the title of the paper, that he had as narrow an escape from the Versailles party as from the Communists, who, at the close of this month's instalment of his adventures, are on the point of shooting him for refusing to serve. Nothing transpires to fix the massacres or the conflagrations on any particular person. "Callimachus" is a poetical exercise, laboured and artificial. Mr. Moule's lecture on Achilles and Lancelot contains a just appreciation of the characters of these typical heroes, and some sensible observations on the omnivorous "solar myth" theory. Mr. Dawkins's account of cave explorations in Yorkshire is full of interest. The most pleasing, however, of any of the contributions is the Rev. J. R. Green's warm tribute to the memory of that eminently practical philanthropist, the late Edward Denison, M.P., who proved his sympathy for the inhabitants of the East-End by living and labouring among them.

The obligation which *Blackwood* has imposed upon itself of exposing the delinquencies of the Ministry (when Liberal) once a month is generally equivalent to a condemnation of a portion of its own pages to flatness and unprofitableness. This month's diatribe against the Royal warrant may be reasonable or unreasonable; its utter want of interest during the recess is a less debatable matter. Fortunately, a powerful counterpoise is provided in the pathetic humour of "The Maid of Sker," and the humorous incident of "Fair to See," which tales stand decidedly at the head of the serial fiction of the day. An essay on Wordsworth, reverent in its appreciation as it is, involuntarily reminds us of the real narrowness of the basis of his fame. The critics who conspire to do him honour conspire also in adducing the same poems and passages in the warrant of their high and just encomiums. "The Secret History of the Loire Campaign" is in the main an analysis of a work by M. Freycinet, private secretary of M. Gambetta, who imputes the failure of the campaign to the tardiness of General de Paladines. The reviewer appears to us too ready to accept this explanation of a fact which really requires none.

*Fraser* appears to be devoting itself to political and social science. Village Communities in India, University Reform, Colonial Policy, and Charitable Ministrations among the Poor are all important subjects ably treated, but, coming all at once, communicate a heaviness to the number, not to be relieved by reviews of Joaquim Miller, Sketches of Travel from Portugal, or even a story of an Eastern sheikh and his daughter. The magazine is in some degree helped out of the rut by the ignorant little boys whose blunders render "Jottings from an Examiner's Note-Book" one of the most diverting of magazine articles. The wise youths are, perhaps, more entertaining than the foolish ones. A young philosopher, inditing a theme upon horses, moralises thus:—"Horses, like men, are allotted different positions in life. Some are big and some are small."

The *Fortnightly Review* has several articles of considerable interest. A somewhat hesitating and disjointed apology for the embittered temper of the Parisian workmen, by a French writer, contains some just observations on the irritating effect produced by the possession of political power when inadequate to achieve the objects for which it is desired, and ascribes much of the popular exasperation to the metropolitan improvements of the ex-Emperor, which, undertaken for the sake of finding the working classes temporary employment, have permanently deteriorated their condition by occasioning an enormous advance in rents. Mr. Morley's own views on the philosophy of history are more interesting than those of Turgot which he analyses; and Mr. Freeman's dissertation on the use of historical documents proves to be a panegyric on the recent collections of Messrs. Haddan and Stubbs. Mr. Chesson returns to the well-worn theme of the China opium trade, but produces no argument against deriving a revenue from opium that would not equally apply to alcoholic beverages.

However, the controversy seems likely to settle itself by the native Chinese drug driving the Indian out of the market.

The most important paper in the *Contemporary* is one on Mazzini as a religious teacher, by Madame Venturi, who has arranged many of the Italian patriot's fragmentary utterances into something like a coherent whole. It is impossible not to be impressed by the grandeur of many of these sayings, and by the sacerdotal and prophetic character which distinguishes Mazzini from other political leaders. At the same time, it is apparent that in this respect he is already a man of the past: he formed, with Lamennais and Mickiewicz, a triumvirate, whose mystical eloquence seemed natural while the liberty for which they contended was still a vision, but began to appear unreal as the dream became a reality. The only other essay of much interest is an excellent one by the Rev. John Hunt, on the lectures recently delivered by the Archbishop of York and other divines in defence of revealed religion.

*St. Pauls* is, as usual, chiefly remarkable for its fictions; but the narrative of a tour in Normandy, notes of the work of a relief committee in the neighbourhood of Sedan during last autumn, and an account of Tintoretto, by Mr. T. A. Trollope, afford very good reading. *Tinsley* has several pretty stories, of which "Eye" is the most noticeable; and clever sketches, of which "The Typical Guardsman" may be accepted as a fair sample. The chief paper devoted to more serious subjects is one on the teaching of science in schools, containing a vigorous onslaught on the ordinary text-books. *Belgravia* is chiefly remarkable for Mr. Sala's "Manbreuil;" and *Temple Bar* for the continuation of Miss Broughton's fiction. The authoress, quitting Dinan, has wandered further into Brittany. The further she travels the faster she becomes.

The most interesting contributions to the *Dark Blue* are a narrative of a journey from Tangiers to Fez, with the American Minister, and a very pretty "Autumn Song," subscribed "Florence Wilford." A paper on the French dramatic company in London, by F. and W. Pollock, is also valuable, and exhibits a greater faculty of intelligent appreciation than is ordinary in this department of criticism. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a good article on the same subject, and others in its usual pleasant and chatty style on the Crystal Palace dog show, and "the road" in bygone days. A paper on "Bygone Celebrities" contains a sketch of Ireland, the perpetrator of the Shakspeare forgeries, or rather hoaxes. Mr. Steggall's metrical indignation is hardly adequate to blast its object, Mr. Swinburne; but he has discovered a more effectual method of annoying the obnoxious personage by perpetrating an execrable parody of his style.

A learned writer in the *Month* proves clearly that the Pope's temporal dominion is necessary to the Church, but not essential. In plain English, zealous Catholics will fight against the present order of things as long as they can, and accept it when they can do nothing else. An essay on Scott, by Father Coleridge, a notice of Miss Stephens's work on nursing, and a narrative of the execution of the Paris hostages are all very interesting. Miss Saunders's and Miss Betham-Edwards's fictions continue to form the chief attraction of *Good Words*, and Mr. Wilkie Collins's new story, "Poor Miss Finch," will ensure hosts of readers for *Cassell's Magazine*. The *Dublin University* is chiefly remarkable for an able review of the recent progress of Italy by a native writer. *Good Words for the Young* and *Aunt Judy* continue as attractive as ever to their highly appreciative little public. We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Once a Week*, the *Leisure Hour*, *Golden Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *People's Magazine*, *Little Folks*, the *Milliner and Dressmaker*, *Dress and Fashion*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and *Beeton's Young Englishwoman*.

## MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

We have been at some pains to ascertain how many donations of £100, anonymous or otherwise, have been given to the metropolitan hospitals within the last five years. The subjoined list is possibly not quite complete, but the omissions cannot be very numerous. The British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, heads the list with ten donations, three of which were from "C. T. D.;" the kindred establishment at Putney-heath and the Middlesex Hospital come next, with five each; then follows St. Mary's, with four. The number of those which had three is greater, including the London Hospital, King's College Hospital; the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street; the Brompton Consumption Hospital; the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; the London Fever Hospital; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square; and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. The following hospitals had two donations each:—University College, Westminster, St. George's, Charing-cross; the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; St. Mary's Hospital for Fistula, the Female Lock Hospital, the North London Consumption Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, and the East London Hospital for Children. The German Hospital, the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street, and the Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis received one donation each. These yield a total of seventy-one separate donations of £100, the greater part of which were from anonymous benefactors. The gifts are chiefly from persons who conceal themselves behind three initials, rarely two. The initials vary with the different hospitals, but it is usual to find that the benefactions given to any one hospital are given by one set of initials. Whether all the anonymous donations are, as has been supposed, forwarded by one person it is impossible to say, and we should be the last to try to drag these benevolent persons (or person as the case may be) from the seclusion in which it is their (or his) pleasure to remain. Besides the donations mentioned above, the German Hospital, Dalston, has had a munificent gift of £10,000 from Baron von Diergardt, of Vienna; and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, the Victoria Hospital, University College, and the Middlesex have each received £2000 from Mr. Richard Wallace, bringing the total money value of these monster donations up to £89,000. We have chosen five years as the arbitrary limit of time to which to confine our inquiry, but we should state that the great majority of these donations have been given since the beginning of 1869.—*Lancet*.

The visit of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute to South Staffordshire was brought to a close, yesterday week, with an excursion to the works of the Hilleshall Iron Company and Coalbrookdale Iron Company, in Shropshire. In the afternoon the members were entertained at luncheon at the Coal Institute of Brookdale, by the ironmasters of Shropshire. Mr. W. O. Foster, late M.P. for South Staffordshire, occupied the chair. Mr. Bessemer, Sheffield, responded to the toast of the Iron and Steel Institute. He referred to recent improvements in the trade, and congratulated the ironmasters of South Staffordshire and Shropshire on the success of their works during the year. "The Iron Trade of Great Britain" was the other chief toast of importance, and with it the proceedings of the institute concluded.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 2:—

In London 2068 births and 1485 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 76 below, while the deaths exceeded by 49, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1485 deaths in London last week included 78 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever (of which 7 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever), and 353 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 541 deaths were referred last week, against 525, 610, and 666 in the three preceding weeks. The mean temperature was again last week considerably in excess of the average for the corresponding week in fifty years, and the deaths referred to diarrhoea in London were more than double the average number for the same period in the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had been 299, 425, and 487 in the three previous weeks, declined, however, last week to 353; of these no less than 232 were of infants under two years of age, and 13 of persons aged sixty years and upwards. The deaths referred in London to cholera and choleraic diarrhoea further declined from 40 and 28 in the two previous weeks to 20 last week, of which 13 were of infants and young children, and 7 of persons aged twenty years and upwards. At a time like the present it is of the first importance that in all cases of death from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea the duration of the attack should be stated upon the certificate of the cause of death; means would thus be afforded of judging whether the usual summer sporadic cases be assuming a more dangerous type. As far as may be judged, this does not now appear to be the case. In the past five weeks the fatal cases of smallpox in London have only ranged between 96 and 78; the latter number, which was returned last week, is lower than that in any week since the epidemic broke out in the latter part of last year. After distributing the deaths in hospitals, it appears that 7 belonged to the west group of districts, 20 to the north, 3 to the central, 25 to the east, and 23 to the south. The number in the east districts showed an increase last week, while they had declined in other parts of London; the greatest fatality occurred in Bethnal-green sub-district, in which five deaths from this disease were reported.

An important meeting was held on Tuesday in the Guildhall by the civic authorities to revise the steps taken for the prevention of cholera, and to see whether anything further can be done.

During the week, 4775 births and 3901 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, ranged in topographical order, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 21; Norwich, 31; Bristol, 20; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 33; Leicester, 44; Nottingham, 34; Liverpool, 34; Manchester, 43; Salford, 44; Bradford, 29; Leeds, 37; Sheffield, 35; Hull, 25; Sunderland, 50; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 51. The deaths from smallpox in these towns, which in the three previous weeks had been 210, 168, and 165, further declined to 150 last week; of which 78 occurred in London, 28 in Sunderland, 20 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 13 in Manchester and Salford, and 4 each in Liverpool and Sheffield. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, principally infantile, which in the six previous weeks had steadily increased from 195 to 1213, declined to 1018 last week. The annual death rate from this disease last week was equal to 3 per 1000 in Wolverhampton, 4 in Bristol, 6 each in London and Portsmouth, 7 in Hull, 10 each in Sunderland, Bradford, Nottingham, and Norwich, 11 in Newcastle, 12 each in Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds, 14 in Sheffield, 15 in Salford, 17 in Leicester, and 18 in Manchester. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 21 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 27 per 1000, and in Dublin 18.

The cholera is making some progress in Germany, but it has neither reached London nor Paris. The cases reported are of the ordinary summer type.

In Paris 846 deaths were returned in the week ending the 2nd inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 24 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 106 deaths occurred in the week ending the 26th ult., and the annual death-rate was 30 per 1000. In Berlin during the week ending Aug. 31 767 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 50 per 1000; the deaths included 119 from smallpox, 241 from infantile diarrhoea, and 2 from Asiatic cholera. In Vienna the 309 deaths in the week ending the 19th ult. gave an annual rate of 26 per 1000. In Rome 139 deaths were registered in the week ending the 20th ult., and the annual death-rate was 32 per 1000.

In the city of New York 630 deaths were registered in the week ending Aug. 12, and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 35 per 1000.

In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 1st ult. were 285, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000. In Madras the 249 deaths in the week ending July 14 showed an annual death-rate equal to 30 per 1000 of the population.

Bombay has distinguished itself in its efforts for sanitary improvement under the skilful guidance of the Commissioner of Dr. Hewlett, and of the municipal body. The health of the city has become evidently better than it ever was.

Weekly returns have been received from Calcutta down to July 1; in the week ending on that day the reported mortality was at the annual rate of 22 in 1000, which is slightly above the average of the year. The population is taken at 430,000; the reported deaths in the week were 179, of which 78 were by remittent fever, and 4 by cholera. The reported annual mortality of the population of Calcutta in 1870 was 25. The mortality both of Calcutta and Bombay is understated; but the returns in their present shape, made under difficulties, are highly creditable to the Indian authorities.

Yesterday week the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. J. H. Mitchiner, of Staines, who for the last thirty-four years has held the office of auditor to the unions and local boards in the north-west metropolitan district of the Poor-Law Board, took place at the Windsor union workhouse, in the presence of a large number of the subscribers. The testimonial consists of a handsome silver salver, tea and coffee pots, and cream-jug.

The Literary Association of the Friends of Poland have presented an address to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, stating that, great as has been the satisfaction occasioned by her Ladyship's accession to the Peerage, none have received the intelligence with more gratification than the Polish exiles in this country. The Baroness, in reply, said—"The feelings which prompted it (the address) will find their truest echo in a nationality, a language, and a creed not my own."



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LADY DUNDAS.

Caroline, Lady Dundas, widow of Admiral Sir John Burnet Dundas, Bart., of Richmond, Surrey, and Llanilly, Carmarthenshire, died, on the 20th ult., at Eastbourne, aged seventy-two. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes, Surrey. Her marriage took place Dec. 30, 1828, but there was no issue. In consequence, the baronetcy, conferred in 1815 on Sir David Dundas, the well-known medical attendant of King George III., became extinct at the death of Lady Dundas's husband, Sept. 2, 1868.

## MR. MOORE, OF APPLEBY HALL.

George Moore, Esq., of Appleby Hall, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., lord of the manor and patron of the living of Appleby Parva, died, on the 26th ult., at Camesky House, Fort William, Scotland. He was born Sept. 17, 1811, the only son of the late George Moore, Esq., of Appleby Parva, High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1821, by Susan, his first wife, daughter of John Drummond, Esq., of Megginch Castle, Perthshire. He received his education at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded his father June 23, 1827; and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1837. He married first, June 10, 1833, Susan, daughter of William Phillips Inge, Esq., of Thorpe Constantine, in the county of Stafford, which lady died in 1836; and secondly, Jan. 8, 1839, Isabel Clara, daughter of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden, of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, by whom (who died January, 1867) he leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, George John Moore, Esq., now of Appleby Parva, B.A. Ch.Ch., Oxford, born Dec. 19, 1842. Charles Moore, Esq., of Stretton, in the county of Derby, who purchased Appleby temp. Queen Elizabeth, had several children. Charles Moore, the eldest son, inherited Appleby, and was ancestor of the gentleman whose death we record; Sir John Moore, the second son, was Lord Mayor of London in 1681; and George Moore, the third son, was progenitor of the Moores of Kentwell Hall.

## MR. RUSSELL, M.P.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P. for Limerick, chairman of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, the London Bank of Mexico and South America, the National Discount Company, &c., died suddenly, on the 30th ult., at his London residence, 27, Lancaster-gate. He was born, in 1800, the eldest son of Mr. John N. Russell, merchant of Limerick, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Alderman Thompson, of Cork. Educated at Fermoy, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1824; but, preferring commercial to forensic pursuits, he became a partner in the firm of Russell, of Limerick. By that city he was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, in 1852, and thenceforward to the time of his death he retained his seat. Mr. Russell married, in 1834, Fanny, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester.

## MR. RUSKIN'S DRAWING-SCHOOLS.

In *For's Clavigera* for September Mr. Ruskin describes the new endowment he has in hand:—

"The final result of the education I want you to give your children," he says to working men, "will be, in a few words, this: They will know what it is to see the sky. They will know what it is to breathe it. And they will know, best of all, what it is to behave under it as in the presence of a Father who is in heaven." After carefully considering the operation of the Kensington system of art-teaching throughout the country, and watching for two years its effect on various classes of students at Oxford, Mr. Ruskin adds:—"I became finally convinced that it fell short of its objects in more than one vital particular; and I have therefore obtained permission to found a separate mastership of drawing in connection with the art-professorship of Oxford; and elementary schools will be opened in the University galleries next October, in which the methods of teaching will be calculated to meet requirements which have not been contemplated in the Kensington system. The organisation of the system of teaching, and preparation of examples, in this school, is at present my chief work—no light one—and everything else must be subordinate to it." Mr. Ruskin invites help for the St. George's fund, by means of which he hopes to carry out his project. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and the Right Hon. William Cowper-Temple have consented to be the trustees of the fund, and Mr. Ruskin adds:—"I know too much of the manner of law to hope that I can get the arrangement put into proper form before the end of the year; but I hope, at latest, on the eve of Christmas Day (the day I named first) to publish the December number of *For's* with the legal terms all clear; until then, whatever sums or land I may receive will be simply paid to the trustees, or secured in their name, for the St. George's Fund; what I may attempt afterwards will be in any case scarcely noticeable for some time; for I shall only work with the interest of the fund, and as I have strength and leisure; I have little enough of the one and am like to have little of the other, for years to come, if these drawing-schools become useful, as I hope."

The new postal rates will not come into operation until Oct. 5. In a few copies of this Paper last week it was stated that the alteration was to take place on the 5th inst.

Formal notification is made in the *London Gazette* that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has been appointed arbitrator for this country in the matter of the claims under the Washington Treaty.

The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.O.B., made an official inspection of the Royal Marine Light Infantry Hospital at Walmer, on Monday, and on Tuesday continued his inspection of the naval medical establishments at Sheerness, including those of the reserve and dockyard.

A musical festival was held last week at Llanelly, South Wales, in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion in the New Market-place, when about 4000 persons assembled from the various parts of the surrounding counties. The chairman was Mr. C. W. Nevill, and the conductorship fell into the hands of Mr. H. J. Howell, chairman of the Llanelly Board of Health. Mr. Brinley Richards performed the functions of adjudicator, and his awards seemed to give general satisfaction. In the principal competition of the day, by choirs, on the chorus "Rise up, arise!" from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," the first prize, £26 5s., was won by the Llanelly United Choir, conducted by Mr. W. T. Rees; and the second, £10 10s., by the United Choir, No. 1, conducted by Mr. W. Hughes. The concert in the evening was an extraordinary success: the pavilion was crammed to suffocation. The artistes were Misses Watts, Severn, Edmondson, and Bagnall; Messrs. Gedge and Winn, together with the Cyfarthfa Band. Mr. Brinley Richards favoured the audience with a selection of Welsh airs on the pianoforte. Mr. Harding, of Carmarthen, presided at the pianoforte. More than £400 was received.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VIA.—Should we hear of any Professional making a tour in your direction, you shall be informed of it. You can then communicate with him.

T. B. S. G., Canonbury; and Others.—We can find no second solution to Mr. Healey's Problem. If you wish your suggested solutions to be examined, you must send the chief variations.

W. B. S. Sierra Leone.—The *Schachzeitung* published by Julius Springer, Berlin, and the *Schachzeitung* published by Veit and Co. Leipzig, are the best.

ROSSALL.—We are not aware that the title of the work was determined on. That you mention, "Thirty-five Years' Reminiscence of Chess and Chess-Players," was suggested, but not fixed upon. The question is somewhat premature, as the book is not yet at press.

S. HALL, Wimbledon.—Another Knight's Tour shall be given immediately. Those examples you have been good enough to supply are too easy.

V. GORGAS would add much to our obligations if he sent the moves of the *Nord Tour*, numbered. We have tried in vain to follow them by the assistance of his diagram.

S. ROSENFELD.—It shall have every attention, and, if deserving, speedy publication.

J. LIBERALLY.—Received safely, and already under consideration. No. 27 is correct and fairly constructed, but it lacks pignancy somewhat.

TRIAL.—Glasgow.—You appear undoubtedly to have made a point in the game Fadden versus Wisker at the Malvern Meeting which the players, and we too, overlooked. If, obtained a decisive advantage.

F.S.A.—We shall be glad to know whether the Collection of Oriental MSS. made by Mr. Bland was preserved, and, if so, where it now is.

G. W. S.—You refer, we presume, to a very protracted game, nineteen consecutive hours, played by Messrs. Wyvill, Kennedy, and Stanton consulting together against Messrs. Falkner, De Riviere, and Lowenthal. The game was played at Leamington in 1855.

W. T. PIERCE.—The succession of checks in No. 11 is a blunder, but it appears to admit of a second solution. 1. B to Kt 6th. 2. R takes Q (ch). 3. K to Kt 5th.

L. W. RICH.—Your attempt at problem-making is a failure. The diagram sent cannot be solved in three moves by the method you propose, while it can easily be solved in two by 1. B to Q 3rd. 2. R to Q 4th, taking Kt; or, 2. P to K B 3rd. You should study the art, assisted by the best examples of it, for three or four years, before attempting to publish your productions.

I. PHENIX.—You will greatly oblige us by numbering your problems. Several of those last received are defective; but how are we to indicate them to you?

BABOO.—We are sensible of your attention, but have a hundred contributions of a similar description for which it is impossible to find room.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1434 has been received since the publication of our last list from Thaddeus—Mercator—G. F. V.—Q. E. D.—Peachum—J. W.—R. F. B. Birdline—E. H.—Ingham—L. Calal—Bernard—Max—Paul and Virginia—Columbine—Gertrude—A. M.—Woodstock—Fidilio—Cap. M. Dublin—C. Posno.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1435 has been received from Joseph—Andrew Murray—Felix—B. S.—Joseph Sowden—Victor—The Jolly Bargeman—Q. E. D. Mercury—Emile Frau—R. D. T.—A. P. C. Kup—Joe—Capt. M. Dublin—S. G. Canonbury—Emma Pahan—Derevon—Bandoz—H. B.—A. Wood—Felix—Geraldine—E. Flaxman—Berty—S. H. M.—Fabrice.

SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. IV.—The solution of this problem has been received since the publication of previous lists from H. B. Travor—Kemp Town—Old Ebony—O. S. M.—Jack Straw—A. F. L.—Josh. Trusted, Horeford—G. Shanks—Chy.—The Cedars, Hildfield, Sussex—E. O.—Marion Beck—Mary Jane—W. H. Beddall—W. Rowden—W. G. Rainford—Kills—Harry—E. A. Allen, Oporto—Ben Block—Simon—Dolly Yarden—E. E. W.—E. H. W.—Perry—William—G. P.—Betsy Baker—Mr. and Mrs. G. Acampora, Naples—E. R. Eastbourne—Winifred—Amy T. Child, Bowers, Guildford—W. Lewis, of Bath—L. H. Lymington—A. B. Middleton—Salisbury—Phoenix—G. W. R.—John Ward—Philip—H. D. Murray—Jenny—Pascuin—M. D. Pinchard—Rosary Leatherhead—Anna Maria—Clothilde—A. K. W.—J. N.—Frederic—Matilda—C. F. E.—Lethair—Triarum—Harriet—H. Langdale—Fred—Mulberry Hawk—J. M. E.—Tom—Randolph—Hornes—Old Fox—Tipstaff—Regina—Mary Powell—Lady W.—C. Glyn—Pozar—Lebanon—F. B. K.—W. P. Iron—B. E.—Core—Quikote and Sancho Panza—Fandango—Miriam—Betsy—W. G. D.—Inez—Great Mogul—Beppe—Old King Cole—Wamba—S. T. B.—Morus—M'Singer—Viola—Rory O'More—W. H. Beddall—Catherine C. Hopley—D. V. S. Barnsbury—S. W. S. Tucker—Garbe—Simcox—P. D. W.—Moggy—S. B. B.—Yemo—Vintor—B. A.—Polly—Ernest—F. G. M.—Conrade—Vic—C. M. D.—Max—Incle and Yario—Fanny—John Baxter—Cadet, Woolwich—Yoseph—W. Minton—Colour-Sergeant T.—Claricus—Yeoman—Elizy—Harriet—William Travers—Heinrich—Banguo—Sandhurst—R. B. Rowlinson—H. V., Cork—Emma Pahan—S. L. Clontarf—M. Strong, Alexandria, Egypt—From Dr. Angelo Panizza, of Venice—Count O.—E. A. Allen, of Oporto—Bessie—Professor G., of Bonn, and F. S. A., we have received a complete solution, *Geometrical, Arithmetical, &c.*

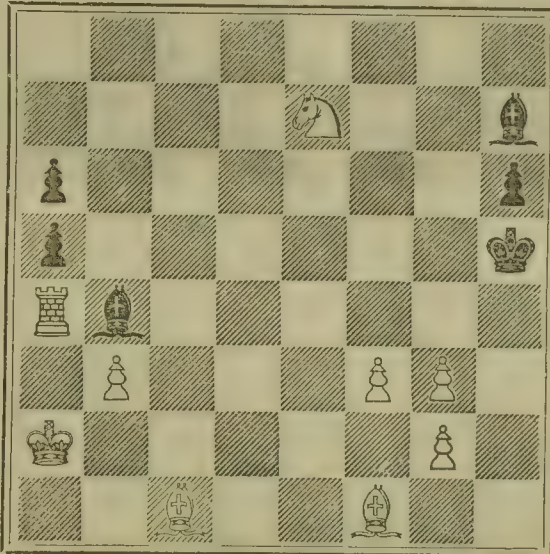
## SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. IV.

Come live with me, and be my love;  
And we will all the pleasures prove  
That hills and valleys, dales and fields,  
Woods or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,  
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

## PROBLEM NO. 1437.

By the Prince DE VILLAFRANCA.  
BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## MALVERN CHESS MEETING.

The following is one of the Games contested for the chief prize.  
(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Rev. C. Ranken.)	BLACK (Rev. W. Newham.)	WHITE (Rev. C. Ranken.)	BLACK (Rev. W. Newham.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. R takes B	R to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. R to K Kt 3rd	R to K 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Kt to K 3rd	B to K B 4th
		28. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
		29. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K R sq
		30. R to K 3rd	Q to Q Kt 4th
		31. Q takes K	P takes Q
		32. P to K B 3rd	K R to K B 2nd
		33. R takes K P	P to K B 3rd
		34. Q R to Q 5th	P to Q R 3rd
		35. Q R to Q B 5th	P to Q B 3rd
		36. K R to K 7th	R to K Kt 3rd
		37. R to Q 7th	

From this point winning, for White, is only a question of time. His opponent, however, determines to die hard, and he certainly makes a brave defence.

We miss in this game the vigour, accuracy, and ingenuity by which Mr. Ranken's play is usually distinguished; and it is apparent, from the score he made, that he fought all through the tourney below his customary strength.

21. B to K Kt 5th  
22. Q to K B 3rd  
23. P to Q R 4th  
24. P to Q R 5th

38. K R takes Q R P  
39. Q R takes B P  
40. K to B 2nd  
41. K to B 3rd  
42. P to K R 3rd

43. K to K 3rd  
44. K to Q 4th  
45. R to Q R 8th (ch)  
46. P to Q R 6th  
47. K to K 5th  
48. K to Q 6th  
49. K to Q B 7th  
50. K to Kt 6th

Resigns.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Walpole House, Thorpe, near Norwich, Aug. 29, 1871.  
Dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I take upon myself the duty of conveying to you the intelligence of the death (aged forty-two) of your old correspondent, Mr. F. G. Rainger, of Norwich, after a very long illness.  
You will remember what an admirable hon. secretary he was for several years of the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, and how he conducted the chess department of the *Norfolk News* prior to his illness of some years' duration.  
I have, as his antagonist in many a friendly battle, ventured to dedicate to his memory the accompanying little problem, which if not too simple for insertion, I should be pleased to see honoured by a niche in your column.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly, T. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.  
[The problem in question has been placed in the examiners' hands. If found to be correct, we shall have much pleasure in complying with our correspondent's wish.]

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Maria Jane Bowes Barrington, formerly of Hetton House, Durham, and late of Enfield House, Worms-worth, Yorkshire, relict of the Hon. Russell Barrington, of Sparsholt, Berks, was administered to, in the London Court, on the 11th ult., and annexed to letters of administration, which were granted to Francis Lyon Barrington, Esq., her son and only next of kin; the executors—the Hon. and Rev. Lowther John Barrington, M.A., her brother-in-law; Clarisse Marie Gabrielle Barrington (formerly Vanier), wife of the Rev. Ytheil A. Barrington; and Robert Gamber—having renounced. The personality was sworn under £9000. The testatrix died, July 20 last, at 4, Chester-place, Pimlico, aged fifty-seven, having executed her will in 1861. She has bequeathed to the Rivingstone School, at Hetton, a legacy of £100; and has left legacies to several of her friends and liberal bequests to her servants. To her adopted daughter, now Mrs. Clarisse Barrington, who formerly resided with her, she has left an immediate legacy of £2000 and her personal ornaments, and likewise appoints her residuary legatee of her personal estate. The testatrix states that should her son Francis Lyon become possessed of the Hetton estate, in which the testatrix had an interest, he shall assume and use the surname of "Lyon" only.

The will of Dame Jane Morrison, of the Hermitage Snaresbrook, Wanstead, relict of Sir James William Morrison was proved in London, on the 16th ult., by John Fagley, Esq., of the Drawing Office Bank, and John Francis Weymouth, Esq., Essex-street, Strand, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £45,000. The will is dated Sept. 29, 1866, and her Ladyship died July 8 last, in her eighty-second year. The bequests are numerous, she having left legacies to several of her relatives, friends, and others, and appoints the said John Fagley residuary legatee. She has left the sum of £300 to erect a stained-glass window in the new church, Christ Church, Wanstead; and has left directions that her cob horse shall be shot. The following are amongst her charitable bequests:—To the Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum and the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum each £2000; Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, Dover Infirmary, and Friend of the Clergy Corporation, each £500; and £2000 to the Weavers' Company, to be called "Lady Morrison's Gift," the interest to inmates of the Weavers' Almshouses, the recipients to be called "Lady Morrison's Pensioners."

The will of Giles Loder, Esq., of 1, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park-gardens, and Wilsford, Wilts, Russia merchant, was proved in the London Court on Monday, the 31st ult., and the personality in England sworn under £3,000,000, by John Shapter, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn, John Westby Busk, Esq., of Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, and James Murray Wilson, Esq., of Austinfriars, the joint acting executors for England; to each of them he leaves a legacy of £3000. He has also appointed his clerk, Charles Fearon, and his nephew, Edward Blessig, both of St. Petersburg, merchants, executors of his property at St. Petersburg and elsewhere in Russia; to Mr. Fearon he has left £5000 and to Mr. Blessig £2000. The testator executed his will July 19 last, and died, on the 19th ult., at his residence Clarendon-place, in his eighty-sixth year. He has bequeathed to his wife a legacy of £10,000 absolutely, and the interest of £150,000 for her life, and the principal sum at her decease is to be divided between her son and daughter. There are numerous legacies to many of his relatives and friends. To his son Robert he leaves £200,000 and a life interest in the residue of his property, which after his son Robert's decease will devolve to his son Robert's wife and their children. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Salisbury Infirmary, £5000; to Christ's Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots, and the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, each £2000; to the Salisbury National Schools, London Benevolent Institution, Orthopaedic Institution, Asylum for the Indigent Blind (St. George's-in-the-Fields), Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb (Kent-road), Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, Friend of the Clergy, Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), Western General Dispensary, St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the Infant Orphan Asylum (Clapton), Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Governesses Benevolent Institution, Society for the Relief of Poor Country Clergymen of the Church of England, Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergymen in the Arch-deaconry of Sarum and Wilts, the Royal Hospital for Incurables (West Hill, Putney-heath), Royal School for Daughters of the Officers of the Army, each £1000; to the Royal General Annuity Society, Royal Medical Benevolent College, Western Hospital (Torquay), St. Mary's Hall (Brighton), Brompton Consumption Hospital, Cancer Hospital, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, each £500.

The will of Sir Joseph Causton, Knight, late of Champion-hill, Surrey, and of Eastcheap and Southwark-street, Alderman, and lately one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, deceased, dated Oct. 14, 1868, was proved in the London Court on the 19th ult., by the widow, and by Joseph Causton and Richard Knight Causton (sons), and James Abbiss, the executrix and executors. The personality was sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his household furniture, carriages, horses, and effects; a legacy of £500 and an annuity of £2000. He also leaves to his sons, Joseph Causton, Richard Knight Causton, James Albert Causton, and Marcus Edward Causton, the goodwill of his business, together with all machinery, stock in trade, &c. He devises all his freehold estates to his executors and trustees, upon trusts, for the benefit of his sons and daughters; and he leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his sons absolutely.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred on Mr. Robert Landells the Prussian war medals of 1866 and 1870, in appreciation of his sketches in this Paper recording the most interesting scenes during the campaigns against Austria and France.

According to the report of the Emigration Commissioners of Liverpool, it appears that during the month of August there sailed to the United States thirty-four ships, with 2380 cabin and 12,993 steerage passengers, of whom 8624 were English, 241 Scotch, 2493 Irish, and 4015 foreigners, making a total of 15,373. There were five ships to Canada, with 356 cabin and 2276 steerage, of whom 1833 were English, and 799 foreigners, there being no Scotch or Irish. To New Brunswick one ship sailed, carrying 7 cabin and 4 steerage, 10 being English and 1 Irish. This ship was a "second clearance" vessel, from Glasgow. The above was under the Act, making a total of 18,016. To the United States, not under the Act, there were 78 passengers; to Canada, 227; to Victoria, 73; to South America, 134; to Africa, 14; to the West Indies, 60; to New Zealand, 20, making a total of 1236. The total emigration during the month amounted to 19,252, which, when compared with the numbers during the corresponding month of last year (15,407), shows the great increase of 3845.



### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A variety of minor sketches, illustrating some particular scenes and incidental aspects of the Exhibition still open at South Kensington, appear in the Engravings which fill two pages of this Number. We have given other illustrations of the French annexe, which forms, with the French restaurant, a quadrangle of three galleries and a corridor, inclosing the garden, with its shrubs, its lawn, and its seats in the open air, where half an hour of repose may be agreeably passed, and a cup of coffee, an ice, or a cigar may be obtained by those who need such refreshment. The pictures and sculptures, the bronze statuettes, the tapestry and embroidery, the vases, lamps, decorative furniture, and jewellery which France contributes to this Exhibition will detain the observant visitor some time in the galleries thereto appointed, several views of which, easily recognised by anybody who has been there, are engraved among the sketches referred to. Another represents the scene at a certain point in the gallery leading to the great conservatory, which adjoins the Royal Albert Hall, on the north side of the Horticultural Society's Gardens. This gallery contains many fine works of sculpture; and the general effect, with the trailing plants gracefully adorning the beams of the roof, is exceedingly good. If we proceed by this transverse passage to the galleries on the western side, descending there to the ground floor, we come to a region where a great diversity of entertainment is to be found. There is machinery in motion, belonging to different manufacturing industries; there are models of mechanical inventions and scientific apparatus; there are "educational appliances," or the tools used by schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, except such things as the birch, the cane, or the Scotch "tawse;" there are—what cur boys and girls probably like much better—moving toy-figures, of ingenious construction and marvellous performance, almost equal to the life; and many other playthings, as well as working utensils and aids to study. The automaton Zouave, standing in his sentry-box and blowing his trumpet for the regimental duty of the hour, is as

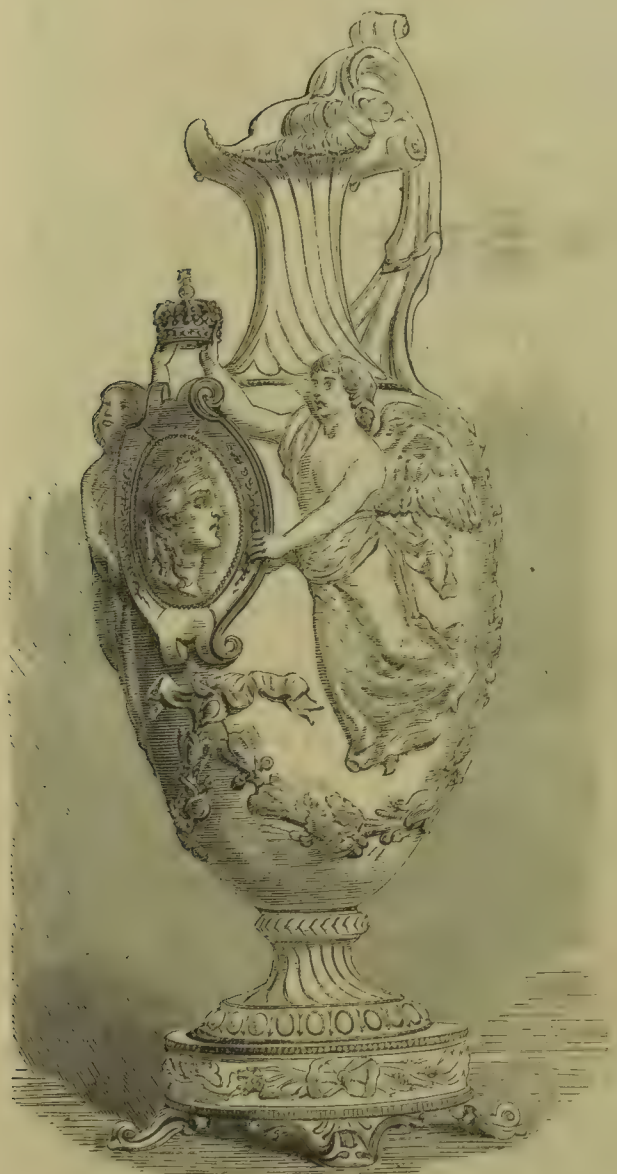


"ADVERSITY," BY J. D. CRITTENDEN.

tall as an ordinary French soldier, and too big for a child's toy; but the little waxen ladies playing on the harp or piano, the crying infants in cradles or perambulators; the travelling coachmen, horsemen, railway trains, bicycles, and steam-boats; the guns, the fire-engines, and other machines in full working; the dogs, cats, donkeys, and monkeys, which can do all but speak, and the rabbit which can play on the fiddle will delight the youngest visitor, and will, perhaps, amuse the oldest and gravest. The printing-machine, which incessantly turns off hundreds of copies of the "Key to the Exhibition," and the card-cutting and card-stamping machine, will not pass unnoticed. In the department assigned to raw materials of our textile manufactures, the living animals, whose wool or hair is used for cloth, deserve respectful attention. The merino sheep, the Cashmere goat, the alpaca and llama of South America are worthy of a glance and a caress, if the lady who is taking her little daughter round the Exhibition has time to spare. The open corridor, with the German refreshment-stalls, invites the weary and thirsty to stop. On the opposite or eastern side, as we have observed on former occasions, the collection of modern porcelain and pottery, one of the best ever brought together, demands repeated inspection. The Victoria vase and other choice products of the Royal Berlin Porcelain Factory are represented by the Engravings below on this page.

#### "ADVERSITY."

This interesting and expressive work of art is by Mr. J. D. Crittenden, the sculptor, one of whose productions, entitled "On the Sea Shore," attracted favourable notice at the last Royal Academy Exhibition. The bust represented in our Engraving gained the first silver medal, or highest prize, in the competitive exhibition at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Falmouth. Its merit is of a kind which does not need to be pointed out by the art-critic, since it depends so much on the expression of moral feeling and character, which the common observer of human life, though unskilled in graphic or plastic design, is perfectly competent to



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: PORCELAIN FROM THE ROYAL FACTORY AT BERLIN.





THE "FETE DE LA VIERGE," BY LAURENCE DUNCAN.



appreciate. In this respect, it appears to us, Mr. Crittenden's work is one of high excellence; and it is also worthy of commendation from an artistic point of view. "Adversity," we learn from Shakespeare, and sometimes from experience, has sweet and precious uses; it may often refine, purify, and elevate the mind; it may bring the moral sentiments into accord with duty and law; it may tune the whole nature to a finer harmony than would have been attained in a career of uninterrupted ease and success. The gentle face we see here shaped in marble is one that seems to assure us of such a salutary effect of past sorrow. It is as good as a sermon to those who can understand it; and no Puritan iconoclast will protest against the appeal to such an image for the suggestion of a religious idea.

### THE "FETE DE LA VIERGE."

There is something, we conceive, in the pretty scene of French social and domestic life which forms the subject of Mr. Lawrence Duncan's picture not altogether deserving of execration from the mouth of British Protestantism. And though we may doubt the beneficial effect upon a little girl's mind of dressing her up for a Church pageant, in which she will figure more conspicuously than becomes the sweet humility of childhood, we have nothing to say against the religious institution. The good parish priest, Monsieur le Curé, who has just called on the rustic household, with his breviary or mass-book in his hand, to conduct the innocent young creature to perform her part, has doubtless taken great pains to instruct her also in the essentials of true Christianity. He has laboured, we think, to cultivate all pious and pure affections in her tender heart, and to train her in the practice of every duty, for she looks like a very good child, as well as a pretty one. She cannot be a naughty girl, we are sure. Ask any of the people around her. Her mother is fond and proud of this little Marie Eugénie; her father almost worships her, if it be not a sin; her brothers and sisters love her, because she loves them better than herself; her aunts, uncles, and grand-parents say there never was one like her. So let her go forth, the sweet maiden of seven soft years, and walk in the solemn religious procession of the day. Perhaps a day will come, amidst the temptations of dissipated Paris, when the sacred remembrance will save her from moral ruin.

### MUSIC.

#### THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

The 148th meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester commenced on Tuesday morning at the first-named place.

The history of these music meetings has so often been dwelt on that brief reference to the leading facts may now suffice. The festivals, which are held triennially at each of the three cathedral cities specified, originated, more than a century and a half since, in friendly gatherings of the choirs for the practice of service music and anthems. They were soon afterwards turned to a wider and a benevolent purpose—sermons having been preached and collections made in aid of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the respective dioceses, an object which has ever since been similarly served, with continually increasing results. At an early period in the history of the festivals we find that the best orchestral players and solo singers were engaged, and the united choirs were reinforced by choristers drawn from other provincial sources and from London.

The festival just concluded has comprised in its arrangements the engagement of Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss H. R. Harrison, Madame Patey, Miss Martell, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, Signor Foli, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Brandon as solo vocalists; a band numbering upwards of sixty performers, with M. Sainton as principal first violin, and including many of the most eminent members of our opera orchestras; and a chorus of adequate strength, the nucleus of which was formed by the united choirs of the three cathedrals.

In accordance with the rule by which the cathedral organist of each of the three cities alternates the office of conductor, accompanying pianist, and organist, Dr. Wesley, of Gloucester, was the conductor; Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, the organist; and Mr. Done, of Worcester, the accompanist at the pianoforte.

The sermon special to the occasion—which inaugurates the festival—was preached by the Rev. Canon Tining, and full cathedral service was performed by the united three choirs.

The first morning performance commenced in the cathedral at one o'clock on Tuesday, with the overture to "Esther," the earliest of Handel's long series of English oratorios. After this the same composer's "Te Deum," composed in celebration of the victory of Dettingen, was performed with fine effect by orchestra, chorus, and solo singers. The work itself was recently spoken of in reference to its performance at the Handel Festival. As forming an important part of the Church service, its impressiveness is much enhanced when heard in any sacred building, and especially in such a one as the noble cathedral of Gloucester. The choruses were effectively sung, and the solos were efficiently rendered by Miss Martell, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. L. Thomas—Mr. T. Harper's obligato trumpet having been, as on many former occasions, a special and important feature.

Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," for soprano solo and chorus—the solo part well sung by Madame Cora de Wilhorst—terminated the second part of the programme.

The concluding portion of Tuesday morning's performances consisted of an ample selection from Handel's "Jephtha," the last of the many noble oratorios of the composer. The splendid choruses were given with excellent effect, as were the principal solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli, the most important share having fallen to the first-named singer, who gave with great effect, among other pieces, the favourite air, "Farewell, ye limpid streams." Madame Patey, too, was very successful in the air, "Scenes of horror, scenes of woe," as was Mr. Rigby in the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and the air, "Waft her, angels;" and Signor Foli in the air, "It must be so."

Tuesday evening was devoted to the performance, in the cathedral, of selections from Haydn's "Creation" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The use of the cathedral for an evening performance is an innovation on long previous custom that was first introduced at the last Hereford Festival.

The beautiful Gothic temple, which is so conspicuous an ornament to the city of Gloucester, has been for several years under a process of restoration, from the plans of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the renowned architect, and presents now a very different aspect from that which it bore at the last festival in 1868. The effect produced by the renewal of the elaborate carved work surrounding the exterior of the south porch is surpassed by the impression created on entering the building, the interior of which has been cleansed from the whitewash which disfigured portions of its walls, and is rendered brighter by the addition of some fine stained glass and the gilding and colouring of the vaulted roof of the choir. Whether seen by

daylight or at night the effect is equally striking. Brilliantly lighted with gas for the Tuesday evening's performance, the sight was one of special interest.

Works so familiar as "The Creation" and "Israel in Egypt" need no comment now, nor is it necessary to enlarge on the efficiency of Mdlle. Titiens, Madame de Wilhorst, Mr. Lloyd, Signor Foli, and Mr. L. Thomas, among whom were distributed the solos in the selection from the first work, those of the latter portion of the programme having been assigned to the same vocalists, with the exception of Madame de Wilhorst and the addition of Mr. Rigby.

On Wednesday morning "Elijah" was given in the cathedral—Mendelssohn's oratorio having occupied the entire programme of that occasion. The soprano solos of the first part were assigned to Madame Cora de Wilhorst, who sang with much effect, especially in the great duet for the widow and Elijah in the scene where the latter resuscitates the son of the former. Mdlle. Titiens sang the soprano music of the second part with the same success as in so many previous instances, her delivery of the beautiful air "Hear ye, Israel," having been, as usual, one of the special features in the performance; another, equally familiar, having been Madame Patey's refined and expressive singing in the contralto air, "O rest in the Lord." The other and smaller air, "Woe unto them," was given with nice feeling by Miss Martell, who was an efficient coadjutor with Mdlle. Titiens and Madame Patey in the trio, "Lift thine eyes." Mr. Bentham—hitherto identified with Her Majesty's Opera, where he made his début during the recent season—sang the tenor music of the first part with much success, his delivery of the air, "If with all your hearts," having displayed a good cantabile style. The tenor solos of the second part were very effectively sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby. How well Signor Foli sings the music of the prophet—in spite of its occasionally lying somewhat high for his voice—is too well known to require fresh assertion. His share in the duet already referred to and the great air for Elijah, "Is not his word?" were given with great effect. In the concerted pieces Miss H. R. Harrison, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Brandon gave valuable aid. The chorus-singing in "Elijah" was better than it had been in some previous instances.

Mr. W. J. Cousins's new oratorio, "Gideon," produced on Thursday, with the other morning performances and the evening concerts, must be noticed next week.

### THE THEATRES.

Various announcements are made respecting the business of the different theatres about to be reopened, and changes in those which have continued in working order. We thus perceive that Miss L. Moodie has taken the rôle in Sir Charles Young's excellent play at the Charing-Cross in the place of Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who will appear to-night at the Queen's in a new play by Mr. W. G. Wills. We may mention that Miss Harriet Coveney strengthens the company at the former theatre, and sustains the part of the hero in the new extravaganza of "Crichton," by Mr. R. Hartley Edgar. The author has yet much to learn in the art of burlesque writing. Parts of the action were well received, particularly a dance by Mr. F. Glover, in the character of the intriguing Queen mother, Catherine de Medicis. Mr. Halliday's drama of "Rebecca" will be read to the company to-day at Drury-Lane. Mr. Sothorn returns to the Haymarket on Monday, and will continue there until Oct. 5, after which he departs for America. On the same evening the Lyceum reopens, under the management of Mr. H. L. Bateman, when Miss Isabel Bateman will make her first appearance in an adaptation from the French, entitled "Fanchette, the Will-o'-the-Wisp." A new comedy by Dr. Westland Marston is announced for the same evening at the Gaiety.

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Rousby took their benefit at the Queen's, and on that occasion produced a new play by Mr. A. W. Dubourg, founded on Molière's comedy "L'Ecole des Femmes." Mrs. Rousby was perfectly successful in her portraiture of the simple and ingenuous heroine.

The leading topic of the week is a melancholy one—the death of Mr. Walter Montgomery, by his own hand, last Friday week, at Shelley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. On the previous Wednesday he had married Miss Laleah Burpee Bigelow, with whom he had held a conversation only a few minutes before committing the fatal act. As he had incurred losses during his brief occupation of the Gaiety, it was supposed that his depression might have been occasioned by them; but Mr. John Henry Stringer, his agent, deposed that they were not so considerable as to account for the rash act, nor was it likely that Mr. Montgomery would be seriously disturbed on their account. He had been, however, overworked and over-excited, and his derangement was, doubtless, due to the excessive mental strain which he had suffered. The Coroner and jury agreed in the verdict, that, having been overtaken, his mind had become unsound, and this verdict is evidently in harmony with the fact. Mr. Montgomery was forty-four years old, and has enjoyed a brilliant career, with the promise of a richer future. He was a man of great dramatic genius, had various accomplishments, and was a ripe and good actor. Mr. Montgomery was born in New York, and brought up to commerce. Pursuits in connection with the latter engaged his early years in the city of London. After a time we meet with him at Miss Kelly's theatre (now the New Royalty), where he gained reputation as an actor sufficient to procure him provincial engagements. He then entered into a short series of performances at the Princess's, and proceeded to Drury Lane. Subsequently he became manager at the Nottingham theatre (a new one), and was successful. A starring engagement in Australia followed, also in California, whence he made the tour of the United States, securing everywhere a triumphant progress. On his return, and at the Gaiety, where he presented a series of his favourite characters, he was not so warmly welcomed as he deserved, and had again to make headway against the London critics. The experiment was prematurely brought to a conclusion in consequence of the hot weather. Mr. Montgomery as an actor belonged to the Kean school, and was the best representative we had in such rôles as Richard III. and Sir Giles Overreach. He excelled also in fancy parts. The admirable manner in which he realised that of Orlando, in "As You Like It," may be quoted as an example. Alas, poor Yorick!

Mr. Alfred St. Albyn died, last week, at the Charing-cross Hospital, where he had, for the last three weeks, been under treatment for rapid consumption. Mr. St. Albyn was connected for some time with the Globe Theatre, and sustained the part of Falsacappa in the play of that name.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has issued cards of invitation to meet the Earl of Derby and the other Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1871 at dinner at the Queen Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

In all the English and Welsh rivers fishing for salmon with nets or fixed engines closed yesterday week. On the whole, the season has been a good one; and salmon has been selling cheaper than for many years past.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Charles George, to be Rector of Otterhampton, with the chapel of Combwich, Bridgwater.  
Browne, H. Joy; Vicar of St. James's, Selby.  
Campion, C. Heathcote; Prebendary of Mardon, in Chichester Cathedral.  
Heare, R. W.; Incumbent of St. Michael and All Angels, Groydon.  
Kennedy, B. S.; Vicar of Stainby-with-Gunby, Lincolnshire.  
Luard, Bixby; Vicar of Aveley, Essex.  
Longhurst, W. H. R.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Worcester.  
Pinckney, Robert; Vicar of Highcliffe, Hants.  
Tarver, C. F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; Rector of Stisted, Essex.

The new Church of St. John the Baptist, at Lynmouth, North Devon, was opened by license on Sunday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. L. Lawson, Vicar of the mother parish of Lynton. The architect is Mr. E. Dolby. Among the gifts were the bells by Lady Cremorne, the communion plate by Mrs. Barnes, and the altar-cloth by Mrs. Gull.

The Rev. William Allen has been presented with a silver épergne, with oak plate chest, and a photograph of the choir, from the parishioners; a handsomely-bound family Bible, from the school children; and an illuminated address on vellum, from the members of the Church Union for Church Work, on his resigning the Vicarage of St. George's, Shropshire.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., a choral festival was held in the magnificent old church of East Meon. The occasion was the inauguration of a new organ, recently erected through the exertions of the daughter of the Vicar. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Utterson. The choir of Winchester Cathedral lent their services.

The Bishop of London has given notice that he will commence the primary visitation of his diocese in November. On Monday, Nov. 13, a portion of the clergy will be cited to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the formal parochial matters will be discussed. On Tuesday another portion of the clergy will be cited, on Wednesday a third, and on Thursday a fourth. On Thursday, also, a sermon will be preached. On Friday (Nov. 17), the last day of visitation, the Bishop will deliver his charge to the clergy in the large space under the dome.

The chancel of the parish church of Baxterley was reopened on the 31st ult., having been restored and remodelled, under the direction of Mr. G. T. Robinson, diocesan architect to the archdeaconry of Coventry. The Bishop of Worcester preached in the morning. The three lights at the east end of the chancel are filled with painted glass, the work of Edmonston, of Manchester, in memory of a daughter of the Rector. At the luncheon the Bishop expressed his great pleasure at the thorough manner in which the work of restoration had been executed (at the sole cost of the Rector), and his hope that before long he might be present at the reopening services of the nave. This is in a deplorable state of repair, all the more visible now that the chancel is restored. The difficulty will be to raise the funds. The fact that Latimer here took refuge when ejected from his diocese will, it is hoped, give a national character to the work.

#### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

A conference of Christians from all parts of the world was opened, on Monday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the rooms in Aldersgate-street—Mr. J. Gurney, in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, presiding. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Pastor J. Paul Cook, of Nimes, who stated that, notwithstanding the war, the association had prospered, and not one of its agents had been lost. Herr Feldmann gave similar information with regard to Germany. Mr. Witmore, of New York; Mr. Varanamsher, of Philadelphia; Mr. Wilkie, of Toronto; and Mr. Revell, of Chicago, gave information with regard to the progress of the institution in America.

The second day's conference was held, on Tuesday, at the rooms in Great Marlborough-street. Mr. George Hanbury, who presided, spoke of the value of such conferences in disseminating information relative to the progress of religious truth. Mr. J. James and Mr. Stokes gave full information with regard to the progress of the branch associations in Dublin, Carlisle, Longford, Athlone, and other places. Mr. McClelland, of Derry, said the association there had progressed so rapidly that now they had a hall which had cost £3500. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Quinn, of Belfast; Mr. Montgomery, of Bangor, in the county of Down; the Rev. Joseph Potter, Carrick-on-Shannon, and other gentlemen from Ireland, and much information was given with regard to the Irish associations.

The third conference, on Wednesday, took place at the Stafford Rooms, Tichbourne-street, Edgware-road. Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., presided; and there were present the Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York; the Rev. J. S. Deal, of San Francisco; the Rev. Pastor Cook, and many other gentlemen of various nationalities. After some prefatory remarks from the chairman, the Hon. W. E. Dodge said he had been greatly pleased with a meeting he had attended on the previous evening, for he believed it was an organisation which was calculated to do an immense amount of good. During the last week he had been round their great city by night, traversing its great avenues as well as its by-streets, looking into the gin palaces; and, while he had watched as he stood at the corners and seen young men and young women going into those places, he fancied he traced in them a photograph of the miserable and degraded old men and women they would become. He had wondered what would become of London when these young men and women grew up and exerted an influence on this great city. He was president of the National Temperance Association of America—he had seen much of these matters—and he firmly believed that the drinking customs of society were the great obstacle to the progress of Evangelical religion. Unless their seniors exercised some little denial thousands of the promising youths of England would be dashed to the ground and ruined. The Hon. J. S. Deal spoke of the principles of the association on the Californian coast. The organisation in San Francisco was as complete as that of any nation in the world. Mr. Tawse, W.S., of Edinburgh, then introduced the subject of the work of the association in Scotland, and information was given respecting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Perth, Paisley, and other places.

The conference then adjourned until the evening, when the last sitting took place.

A large number of the delegates proceeded on Thursday morning to Trent Park, East Barnet, where they had been invited by Mr. R. C. L. Bevan to spend the day.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Scarborough, on the Rev. Thomas Hepworth Hall, of Pontefract, who committed suicide at the Grand Hotel by cutting his throat. Deceased was subject to fits of depression. He left home on Thursday week for Scarborough, and wrote to his coachman on Sunday saying he expected to be "flayed alive." A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.



## FINE ARTS.

## ART IN LIVERPOOL.

The town of Liverpool—it even now ranks only as a "town," despite its greatness as a port and its half a million inhabitants—is, as our readers are aware, remarkable for its public buildings, and still more for having resisted the Gothic revival in architecture more steadily than, perhaps, any other city or town of Great Britain. St. George's Hall, which, on the whole, is the finest Classic building in this country, together with the Custom-house, Townhall, Exchange Buildings, Free Library and Museum, Municipal Buildings, and other public edifices, are all in the Classic styles, or styles derived therefrom. Mr. Waterhouse's new railway hotel differs in character from other large structures in the town; but it is in a nondescript style, and certainly not worthy of the architect of the Manchester Assize Courts. It is imposing by its mere mass, but the details are strangely wanting in artistic individuality and feeling. In the encouragement of sculpture, too, Liverpool is not much behindhand. London has not commissioned two such colossal equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Consort as those by Thornycroft which stand before St. George's Hall; we wish we could add that the sculptor's success is adequate to the site and commensurate with their cost. The statues in St. George's Hall also form an important series of sculptures, though of very unequal merit.

In regard to painting, however, the public spirit, which has been so notably displayed both by the Corporation and private individuals, seems to have lain almost dormant. The Corporation has supplied stately accommodation for municipal and commercial requirements; a William Brown has provided a noble building for a free library and museum, and a Joseph Meyer has filled the latter with a priceless collection of antiquities; yet little has been done to diffuse a love for art through the medium of painting since Roscoe's very interesting collection of early Italian pictures became attached to the Royal Institution of his native Liverpool. While third and even fourth rate places all over the country have been holding their annual art-shows, Liverpool, the second "town" in the kingdom, has, strange to say, had no public exhibition of modern pictures during the last seven years. The causes which led to this state of things will form an episode in the history of British art; we may, therefore, briefly refer to them.

At the period, then, of the pre-Raphaelite movement, Liverpool—or, rather, an artistic clique therein—engaged in an active propagandism of the schism. As often happens, the provincials exaggerated the eccentricities of the capital; and, year after year, they gave the prize of the exhibitions then held to pre-Raphaelite works. This excited antagonism, and, after a time, a protest in the shape of a rival exhibition. The upshot was, however, that neither exhibition separately paid its expenses, and both were discontinued. Thenceforward the rich Liverpool collectors were supplied solely by dealers, with the usual consequences. The door was shut on painters outside the dealers' sphere, and on the local unknown artist of promise. If a painter made a reputation elsewhere, if his works were once found to sell at a good profit, he was tempted into a system of manufacture to supply the demand of those untaught wealthy provincials who only buy "specimens" of men whose names are known, and buy them, whatever their demerit, even when the reputations they represent are dead and buried in the metropolis.

To remove the reproach of all this from Liverpool, an attempt has at length been made to establish annual art-exhibitions worthy of the town; and the first of the series, which was opened to the public on Monday last, we found to far surpass our expectations. The works are carefully arranged and displayed in a suite of five commodious, well-lighted rooms in the building containing the free library and museum before mentioned. The collection is extensive, numbering upwards of 900 works; its average merit is probably higher than that of any other autumnal provincial exhibition; and the sales—that true touchstone of success—on the opening days reached an unusually large amount. The project of carrying out the exhibition was undertaken by the Liverpool Corporation itself, and under such auspices it could hardly fail. But the organisation and success of the present display are, we understand, mainly due to Mr. E. Samuelson, Mr. P. Rathbone, and other members of the acting sub-committee of the Corporation. This committee acted in consultation with the local artists Messrs. Bishop, Finnie, and Kerry, and were further greatly aided by Mr. H. B. Roberts, as "corresponding artist in London," who, we believe, was long a resident in Liverpool. The local artists are creditably represented, and Mr. H. B. Roberts, in particular, affords evidence, both in oil and water colours, of being one of the most rising artists of the Scotch school, to which, artistically, he belongs.

We have scant space for offering detailed observations on the general contents of the Exhibition. As in all provincial gatherings, most of the principal works have been previously exhibited in London. Among these is Mr. Leighton's "Hercules Struggling with Death for the Body of Alceas"—the artist's most important picture in the last Academy exhibition, and to which additional interest attaches since the publication of Mr. Browning's poem on the same subject, "Balaustion's Adventure," with its complimentary allusion to the painter. It may suffice to say that in the same category of works previously exhibited (or something very like them) are contributions by Messrs. J. Sant—his "First Sense of Sorrow," as well as a portrait; Cooke, J. P. Knight, Ansdell, Frost, Pettie, Orchardson ("In St. Mark's, Venice"), Mrs. Anderson's large and fine picture of "Elaine," Prinsep ("Odin, the Northern God of War"); two pleasing genre pictures by C. Lucy, the historical painter; Oakes, the powerfully-painted "Bay of Uri," and other works; J. Brett, the very elaborate study, and very blue version of the waters of the British Channel; H. Moore, a modest but most truthful twilight landscape; J. D. Watson, "Saved!"; G. E. Hicks, "Jephthah's Daughter"; T. Green, "The Daily Governess": the very refined picture of a single female figure in a snowy street scene; J. B. Burgess, the excellently modelled and touchingly expressive head of an aged nun; and generally good examples of Messrs. A. Johnstone, Calthrop, W. Field, M. Anthony, Teniswood, Hayllar, R. Beavis, J. Morgan, H. Johnson, Naish, H. C. Waite, T. Roberts, E. Hargitt, W. Davis, R. Hillingford, F. Dillon, C. E. Johnson, and J. E. Newton.

There is, besides, a fair sprinkling of pictures which we do not remember to have seen before exhibited. Among them are three of special interest to critics by Messrs. Poole, Sandys, and A. Moore. Mr. Poole's "Galatea and Polyphemus" is rich in the poetic charm peculiar to the painter's work; and the moonlight effect is highly suggestive despite its prosaic inaccuracy—particularly as regards the incidence of the moonbeams on the nude figure of Galatea. The flesh-painting in shadow of this figure is, however, exquisite in tone. Mr. Sandys attaches the name of the Arthurian heroine "Ysulte" to a bust study of a black-haired, dark-complexioned beauty in a blue robe and coral ornaments, with a golden goblet and flowers before her, relieved against tapestry of deeper blue, flecked with dull red. The head is consummately

drawn and modelled, and with less hardness than usual; whilst the colouring is remarkably rich, powerful, and daring in its contrasts. In Mr. Moore's "Venus" we need hardly say that we have a classic figure employed as the medium for a sort of chromatic symphony, this time pitched in a key of warm grey, and that there is much decorative flatness and monotony. Besides these deficiencies, however, there is a degree of weakness in the drawing of the legs, for which we were not prepared from this artist. Mr. Topham, jun., has, in addition to the "St. John's Day, Venice," which we have engraved, a very spirited, clever, and characteristic, though rather slightly painted, scene in Rome, entitled "The Pope's Rebellious Children," representing soldiers amusing themselves, even love-making, beneath the very shadow of a statue of his Holiness! The few pictures by foreign artists in the collection are of choice quality, and, as usual, distinguishable by their taste and technical completeness. Among them are two able and humorous animal subjects by Verlat; Wüst's "Early Morning," which we have engraved; a Dutch coast scene, with beautiful sunlight effect by Bource; "Through the Wood," a very vigorous piece of tree painting by Van Luppen; and an Arab horseman by Schreyer.

On the water-colour drawings it is impossible for us to dwell. We should imagine that a collection so varied and excellent has hardly before been seen in Liverpool. A large proportion of the members of the two societies in Pall-mall, as also many of the best "outsiders," are represented. We may mention, merely by way of giving a sample of the whole, that there are contributions by Messrs. Carl Haag—"Mash Allah!"; F. W. Topham, G. Dodgeson, F. Danby; Birket Foster—a view of the garden entrance to the artist's residence at Witley, Surrey, painted in friendly conjunction with Mr. W. P. Burton; A. B. Houghton—"Hiawatha and Minehaha"; Dobson, Pinwell; S. Read—his carefully wrought "Interior of St. Mark's": an incomparably more truthful representation than that given in Mr. Orchardson's slovenly picture; and Deane—"Chartres Cathedral." The junior society is in still greater force. Lastly, there are several pieces of sculpture, Mr. Ewing being the largest contributor to this department. Among his works are a bust of his master, Gibson—the best rendering of the great sculptor's fine head, so far as we remember; the bust of Mark Lemon from the Academy exhibition; and three portraits of Royal children—true to childish character and sweet in expression.

The National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, will be closed for alterations and repairs after Sept. 16, and reopen on Monday, Oct. 2.

Mr. Frith, R.A., has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium.

Sir James Pennethorne, the eminent architect, died on the 1st inst. Sir James was born in 1801. He was continuously employed since 1832 as surveyor to her Majesty's Works, and to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. He carried out a large number of metropolitan improvements, among the most notable of which are the formation and laying out of Victoria and Battersea Parks, the General Record Repository in Fetter-lane, the new west wing of Somerset House, the south wing of Buckingham Palace, and the University of London, Burlington-gardens. The deceased gentleman was created a Knight in 1870.

## ARCHERY CHALLENGE PRIZES.

Much interest is felt among bowmen respecting the results of the competitions for the challenge medals or other distinctive badges of toxophilic excellence during the past few months. We give, from the *Morning Post*, a few particulars:—

In Dorsetshire the ladies' challenge quiver, for the highest score of the season, has been won by Miss Parker, who held it last year.

The challenge prizes of the Worcestershire Society, for the best aggregate score at the two meetings, were obtained by Miss Willis and Colonel Norbury, the former making a total of 611 from 159 hits, and the latter 952 from 190 hits.

The club medals of the West Somersetshire Society were won by Mrs. Meyler, with a total score for the season of 448, and by the Rev. H. Hare, with a total score of 696.

The great tourney in the Powderham Park has resulted in the season prizes of the South Devon Club being gained by Miss Parson, who had the highest united score on the three days' shooting—namely, 464 (108 hits), and by Mr. Walrond, 1303 (265 hits).

Some spirited competition has been evinced among the Raglan Archers, whose aristocratic meetings are so popular in Monmouthshire; and the transferable badge for ladies or gentlemen for the highest score of the year has been adjudged to Mrs. Lister for the great score of 1262, obtained on three days' shooting, the Raglan badge and the Beaufort prize of the same society being taken by Mr. Rosher and Miss McCullough.

The champion honours awarded by the South Wiltshire Society have been won by Mrs. Eyre Hussey and Mr. Rooke; and the annual match between North and South Wilts has been decided in favour of the former. The North scored 730 hits, value 3198; the South 685, value 3014: majority for the North, 45 hits, 184 in value. At this meeting Miss Ripley, the Championess of the West, obtained the large score, on the national round, of 400, without dropping a single arrow out of six dozen allotted to her, and contributed largely by her splendid achievement to the success of the North; eight ladies and eight gentlemen being the contestants on both sides. Miss Ripley had a few days previously obtained a still more surprising score at Torquay; in fact, the highest hitherto made in public on a single day's essay—namely, 462 from 70 hits.

The stars of the Queen's Royal St. Leonards Archers were gained on the 26th ult. by Mrs. and Mr. W. Butt, secretary of the Royal Toxophilites, Regent's Park.

The transferable badges of the West Suffolk Archers are now held by Miss Drake and the Rev. J. M. Clarkson. In the same county the Waveney Valley Archers have gained some distinction from the excellent shooting of the Rev. W. Rimington, an ex-champion of Great Britain, who on a very recent occasion made 75 hits, 373 value, being the highest score ever recorded at any meeting of the society.

The boiler of the John of Bristol steamer burst at Cardiff, yesterday week, rendering the vessel a hopeless wreck, although she still floats. The captain, G. Bellamy, and the engineer, named Hodge, were blown overboard and drowned.

The Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. Ullathorne, assisted by Bishop Browne, of Belmont, on Wednesday consecrated the new church of the abbey, Stranbrook, near Worcester. The church is but a first instalment of the new abbey buildings, which, when finished, are to accommodate a hundred religious, with apartments for the same number of young ladies, who will receive their education in this establishment, under the direction of the nuns. The interior of the new church contains every feature of a monastic church of the Middle Ages.

## THE FARM.

The weather has continued favourable for the harvest, and in a short time very little corn will be left in the fields, though in places the growth of clover and weeds has been so luxuriant that barley will require more than the usual time to be kept out. The second crop of hay, where the first was cut early, has turned out very heavy; but the bite of grass has been, during the last fortnight, getting short. The leaves are falling this year much earlier than usual, and the short summer seems to be quickly drawing to a close. Green crops are everywhere heavier than cereals, so that food promises to be abundant during the winter months, and a stalk this month through the turnips will be no light task. Within the past three weeks there has been a great spread of foot and mouth disease among stock. In Ireland it has prevailed extensively, though mildly, through all the grazing counties. Proceedings have been taken against some London foreign cattle salesmen for the importation and driving on a public thoroughfare of a cargo of beasts affected with this disease.

Hops have much improved with the fine weather. Some early sorts have been already gathered, but picking will not be general until next week.

Sheep continue to command high prices. At Ilawick 32,500 lambs were sold in two days, the rise upon last year's prices being estimated at 7s. to 11s. for three-parts bred, 6s. to 16s. for half-bred, and 4s. to 6s. 6d. for Cheviots. The higher prices generally quoted were 35s. and 36s. 6d., but one lot of three-parts bred wedders and gunners brought 52s. 9d. Mr. Singleton's ram-letting at Givendale, Yorkshire, went off well. Mr. Jefferson gave the top price, £35, for a sheep to go into Cumberland. Mr. Thompson, of Anlaby, gave £30 5s. for one of the shearings, which averaged £9 11s.; the two shears 9 gs., and the three shears £11 15s. The rams bred by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Stickney were exhibited at the Holderness Show, where they won the first and second prizes both for shearings and aged sheep.

The Panton long-wool rams made about 30s. more than last year, the average for the lot being £14 6s. 6d. Mr. Garfit gave 38 gs. and 40 gs. for two sheep, one of which Messrs. Dudding showed and won with at York. On Thursday next their large herd of shorthorns, which is also well known in the showyards, will be brought to the hammer.

The sale of the Duke of Devonshire's shorthorns made extremely high prices on Wednesday last. It consisted of thirty-one cows and heifers and twelve bulls. His Grace, who presided at the lunch, remarked, as the prices afterwards proved, that they were a selection of the best of the herd. Those of the Oxford tribe were the most in demand, and Earl Feversham bid 1000 gs. for a roan Oxford heifer, which the Earl of Beective purchased at 1005 gs.; Earl Feversham afterwards giving 1000 gs. for the 20th Duke of Oxford, a young white bull. Lord Penrhyn gave 915 gs. for Grand Duchess of Oxford 7th, a roan seven-years-old cow; and the Rev. P. Graham, 610 gs. for a red two-year-old heifer of the same tribe. Several of the Wild Eyes tribe made high prices; a red yearling heifer, Winsome 9th (405 gs.) going to the Earl of Beective, who also gave 355 gs. for Lady Laura Barrington. The forty-eight head realised £10,349, averaging about £240 each. We have heard of a thousand guineas, and even more, being paid privately for Duchess heifers and Booth cows, but this is the first sale since the bull Comet 155 was sold in 1810 where a thousand guineas has been paid for a single animal. Captain Gunter sold a young Duke bull calf to a party of three breeders for 1000 gs., and Mr. Cheney, who gave similar prices two years ago for two Duchess heifers, has lost the purest breed of the two at the point of calving. The sale of Mr. Bell (who was many years associated with the late Mr. Bates) takes place on Tuesday next, and includes 8th Duke of York, a bull of this tribe, bred by Captain Gunter.

## PARTRIDGES IN SEPTEMBER.

"The Months—September" is the title printed under the Engraving of our British Natural History Illustration in this Number, and the subject, which is naturally suggested by the name of the present month, will occur to every English reader's mind. The memorable First of September is a familiar anniversary of the commencement of that sporting season in this country which is the most popular in its character, and which the largest number of persons are commonly enabled to enjoy. The squire and the farmer in rural districts, and sometimes even the parson, as we have heard in shires that we will not name, as well as the lawyer, doctor, or tradesman passing his holiday week out of town, will carry a gun through the fields at this period of the year. It is not every man of these classes who can afford to hire the grouse-shooting of a Scotch moor, or who can expect an invitation to ransack the preserves of pheasants in the woods of a great English nobleman's park. But there are few persons, with a real inclination and capacity for sport of the kind, and with some local connections of family or friendship in an agricultural county, who may not get a chance, if they earnestly desire it, of shooting at the partridges, whether hitting them or not. The prediction of a late harvest this year, which has been made a plausible excuse for altering the War Office plan of an experimental army campaign, has probably caused a difference, here and there, in the readiness of our sportsmen to begin their bloody work on the earliest legitimate day, or in their prospects of immediate success. It is true the harvest is a good one, and not so late, after all. But the corn still remained standing, we believe, in many a broad field, especially in the north of England, at the end of the last week, and the birds might have been seen, as represented in our Artist's sketch, "dropping in to feed," with an apparent security from attack which they will lose when the sheltering stalks are shorn down to a close stubble. They must then trust to their own nimbleness, and bestir their legs and wings, to escape the keen sportsman's deadly pursuit, aided by those most intelligent detectives, his pointers or setters. The green crops, however, will afford them some refuge, and there are snug places under the hedge, among the grass and weeds that have grown in the dry ditch, where the discreet leader of a covey will, perhaps, find temporary accommodation. The partridge, like mankind and all other animals, will live as long as he can and live as well as he can; that is why he is often to be found—or rather, he is not to be found—in a field of standing wheat. And he will even continue, as we see, to hover about near the cut sheaves till they are carried away.

A demonstration in connection with the Independent Order of God Templars was held, on Tuesday, at Moor Park, Rickmansworth (by the permission of Lord Ebury). This order has assumed gigantic proportions during the last few years, so that at the present time the number of members amounts to upwards of 500,000. The object of the association is the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. Two meetings were held—one in the afternoon—at which addresses were delivered advocating the objects of the association by delegates from branches of the order in New York, Canada, Java, and other places.



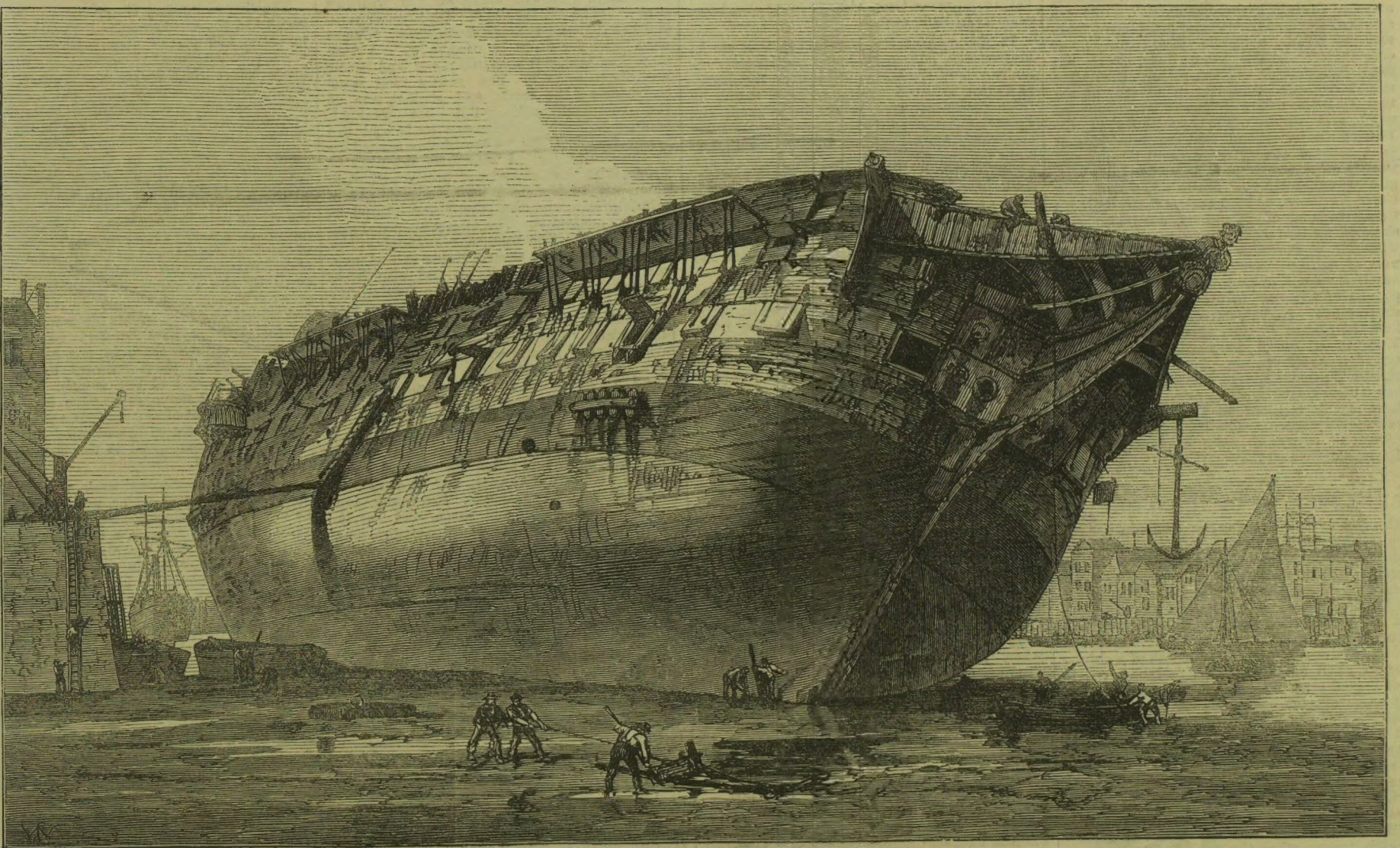


THE MONTHS: SEPTEMBER.





SIR FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH, INVENTOR OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.



BREAKING-UP H.M.S. QUEEN AT ROTHERHITHE.



## SIR FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH.

The honour of knighthood was lately conferred by her Majesty upon this gentleman, in especial acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to the country by his labours for the development of the system of screw propulsion and for its introduction into the naval and mercantile marine. He was born in 1808, at Hythe, in Kent, his father being postmaster at that place. He chose, in early manhood, the business of a grazing farmer, first in Romney Marsh, afterwards at Hendon, near London. He was accustomed to the experimental study of mechanics, and often constructed models of boats, with apparatus for trying various methods of propulsion. In 1834 he made one propelled by a screw, which was driven by a spring; and this answered so well that he concluded the screw would do better than paddles, which then were exclusively used. He made, in 1835, a superior model, which was shown in action on a pond of his farm, and at the Adelaide Gallery, in the Strand. In 1836 he took out his patent for propelling vessels by means of a screw revolving beneath the water at the stern. Having been joined by Mr. Wright, banker, and Mr. C. A. Caldwell, in this undertaking, he now got a small steam-vessel boat, of ten tons burden and six-horse engine power. In its construction and working he was assisted by Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, a practical engineer. The vessel was tried first on the Paddington Canal, next on the Thames, with satisfactory results; in 1837 she was put to sea, and visited Dover and Folkestone, encountering very rough weather. Her success was so decided that the Lords of the Admiralty inspected her in the following year. They wished, before introducing the screw propeller into the Royal Navy, that Mr. F. P. Smith and his friends should try his invention in a larger vessel. The *Archimedes*, of 237 tons burden and 90-horse power, was built at Millwall to satisfy this requisition. A small company, of which Mr. H. Currie, banker, was one of the directors, had been formed to promote the use of the screw. The *Archimedes* was launched in October, 1838, and it was agreed that her performance should be considered satisfactory if she had a speed of five miles an hour. She did, in fact, achieve nearly twice that rate of speed. In May, 1839, she went to Sheerness and thence to Portsmouth, where she excited general admiration. In May, 1840, she was tested, by order of the Admiralty, in races with some of the best packets on the Dover station, under the official superintendence of Captain Chappell, R.N., and Mr. Lloyd, Chief Engineer to the Navy. The *Archimedes* visited, in the same year, all the chief ports of Great Britain, and crossed the Bay of Biscay to Oporto. Several vessels of different sizes and forms were constructed, and fitted with Mr. F. P. Smith's screw propeller, from 1839 to 1841. There was also, in 1841, a small Admiralty vessel, called the *Bee*, built at Chatham, which was furnished both with paddles and screw, that it might prove which were the best means of locomotion. The building of H.M.S. *Rattler* was commenced at Sheerness in 1842; and when she was afloat, next year, a series of experiments were made by Mr. Lloyd, aided by Mr. Smith and Mr. Brunel, to determine the best proportions of the screw. The *Rattler* was put in commission in 1844, under the command of Captain Henry Smith, R.N. She was a ship of 880 tons burden and 200-horse power; and the *Alecto*, a paddle-wheel steamer, was constructed on the same lines, with the same amount of engine power, that they might try the comparative efficacy of the two systems under different conditions of wind and water. The superiority of the *Rattler* was so evident that the Admiralty at once ordered the Queen's yacht *Fairy*, and twenty other vessels, to be built for screw propulsion, under Mr. F. P. Smith's direction. The *Great Northern*, of 1500 tons, and Mr. Brunel's *Great Britain*, of 2500 tons, were also constructed for this mode of motion. Before 1850, when Mr. F. P. Smith retired from the business of fitting screw propellers, more than a hundred vessels, of all classes, were built, or in process of building, to take advantage of his contrivance. He has, during many years past held the post of Curator of the Patent Office Museum, at South Kensington, and has received a small pension. The Admiralty purchased his patent right for £20,000. There can be no doubt that his great invention has been worth millions to the public and to private shipowners. The Portrait of Sir F. P. Smith is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

## BREAKING UP OF H.M.S. QUEEN.

The life of a ship—for our common speech, by calling the vessel a "she," attributes not only vitality, but a certain personality to that grand instrument of human service—must come to an end, like any of our own lives, after a term of years, depending on the strength of her constitution and on the accidents, the wear and tear, and the particular conditions of her active existence. The death of a ship—for we shall not let go this metaphor till it has served our turn—is not usually followed by a Christian burial, though a ceremonial in imitation of Christian baptism was performed at her birth. If ever the ship is buried, she is laid in the awful depths of the sea, and the attendant solemnities are the prayers, the shrieks, the sobs, the passionate cries and tears of her unfortunate crew and passengers as they sink below the heaving plain of waters. But in ninety-nine of a hundred instances, when the mortal frame which has floated so long upon the ocean billows is

enfeebled by old age, it is ruthlessly consigned to the "breaker-up," as an old horse is sold to the "knacker." The copper sheathing, the iron plating (in the case of a man-of-war—but how can *she* be a man-of-war?), the timbers of teak and oak, are valuable for the materials of a new structure. The ship butchers—if we may so call them—will cut up the aged body with skilful dispatch, wasting not a fragment of useful wood, from figure-head to taffrail, and from gunwale to keelson, dividing the mighty hull into a thousand scattered planks and beams. Such is the end of H.M.S. *Queen*, formerly a first-rate ship of 110 guns, which was once the Port Admiral's flagship at Portsmouth, and which served in the Russian and Chinese wars, as well as in the squadrons at other times employed on the West Indian and American stations. Peace be with her! She will not be so famous as the Fighting *Téméraire*, but our Artist has done something, as best he could, to preserve the memory of her decease, which takes place in a private yard at Rotherhithe during these autumn months.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Florence Caroline Cowper, said to be known in society as the Hon. Mrs. Cowper, was, on Wednesday, committed for trial, by Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, for obtaining money by false pretences. Some strange evidence was given by the man who states himself to be her father—Christopher Scott, manager to a nurseryman at Botcherby, near Carlisle. He said the prisoner was placed by Lord Dundonald in a high-class school at Bayswater, about eight years ago, as the Hon. Miss Gray. He (witness) did not know that she had any right to be called the Hon. Miss Gray. He was not present when she was placed there, but the schoolmistress told him. The prisoner was his own daughter, and not his foster-daughter. He had never seen Lord Dundonald. In cross-examination the witness said he had heard it stated that she had represented herself to be his foster-daughter. He could not say if she had any reason for saying so. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago several persons said she was not his daughter, and his wife was very much annoyed about it. She was known in society as the Hon. Miss Cowper. She married a gentleman of the name of Joseph Robert Baylis, who had between £7000 and £8000 per annum. He believed Baylis was a relative of Lord Dundonald's. She had her cards printed the Hon. Mrs. Baylis. Her husband died, and left her the whole of his fortune, and she would have had it had she not met with Mr. Cowper. He had reason to believe she was entitled to property—£94,000, he thought. He knew she was to be presented to the Queen as the Hon. Mrs. Baylis. Bail was accepted for the prisoner's appearance—two sureties in £100 each.

M. Jules de Lemann, of 87, Cannon-street, underwent a preliminary examination at the Mansion House, yesterday week, before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of illegally converting certain shares which had been deposited with him as a security for an advance of money by Mr. Ernest Belon, a banker and financial agent, at 376, Strand. The defendant was remanded for a week, but was admitted to bail in the mean time, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each.

In the case of Mr. Martin Savill, a stockbroker, who had undergone a preliminary examination at the Mansion House, on the charge of having obtained various sums of money by false pretences with intent to defraud, Mr. Poland, the counsel for the prosecution, yesterday week stated various reasons which had since induced the prosecutor, Mr. James Miles, a merchant in High-street, Shoreditch, to withdraw from the charge. The Lord Mayor thereupon discharged the defendant, but not without a strong protest against the course pursued by the prosecutor, having regard to the manner in which it was calculated to prejudice the interests of justice.

John Hoffman and Herman M. Boas were charged at Guildhall, yesterday week, with conspiring together to obtain goods from various persons by false pretences. Mr. Lewis said he was now prepared to prove the complicity of the prisoners, and that this was only the incipient idea of what was intended to be a very gross and gigantic fraud. Offices had been taken in various parts of the City, at which they were carrying on their nefarious practices in different names. Boas had identified himself with Grant, and to Mr. Reichenheim he represented himself as a member of a firm in New York, and gave his name as Fuerst. He said he could introduce a very good customer for ready money, and mentioned the name of Hoffman, of King William-street. He would prove that goods were delivered to Hoffman to a very large amount, and they found their way into the possession of the prisoner Boas. He would also show that they lived in adjoining rooms for the purpose of more conveniently communicating with each other, and likewise that they had opened accounts in the names of Brandt and Co., Grant and Co., and Hoffman and Co., at various branches of the London and County Bank. Mr. M. Williams wished to take first a charge he had to make against the prisoners for obtaining a quantity of silk from Messrs. Meeking. After some evidence had been taken the prisoners were committed for trial.

Fines of £20 each were imposed by Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, on Monday, on Thomas Beckett Chase, a hairdresser, carrying on business at 17, Ernest-street, Regent's Park, and Nathan Levi, a tobacconist and news-

agent, of 35, Ernest-street, Regent's Park, for using their houses as common betting-houses, and betting with persons resorting thereto.

Alfred Tracey and Norah Gordon were charged at Worship-street, on Tuesday, with having in their possession a quantity of counterfeit coin and coining apparatus. On Saturday afternoon, James Brennan, an agent of the Mint, visited Tracey's rooms, in Bethnal-green, and found Tracey sitting before a bright fire, and having in his hand a counterfeit florin piece, from which he was breaking the "set," the piece of lead left upon it after the casting in the mould. The coin was quite hot and in an unfinished state. The female prisoner had a florin piece in one hand and a file in the other. The file was found to have a quantity of white metal in its teeth. On the table were twelve counterfeit florins. In reply to the charge, Tracey said he would plead guilty to all that had been said against him, but what had been said against the woman was false. She had only just come into the room, and he was trying to hide the things from her when the police broke in the room door. She was innocent. Both were committed for trial.

The man Rodway, who is charged with stabbing Mrs. Carrington at the Devil's Jumps, near Farnham, was brought up on Saturday, and Mrs. Carrington was sufficiently well to give evidence. In cross-examination by the prisoner's solicitor, she said that she had formerly lived with the prisoner. She owed him some money, which he asked her for on the day of the outrage, as well as a shawl and cloak, and a dog. She promised that he should have the shawl and cloak, but the dog she could say nothing about till Mr. Carrington came home. The cross-examination of the witnesses by the prisoner's solicitor was directed to show that Mrs. Carrington was accidentally hurt by falling on the knife with which the prisoner had stabbed himself; but this was not borne out by the statements of the medical men. A witness also deposed to seeing the prisoner in possession, the night before, of a new clasp-knife, which he said he intended to use. No speech for the defence was made, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

A card-sharping case heard at Lambeth, on Monday, is worthy of being given in some detail, to show how readily travellers, even when harristors-at-law, fall into the snares that knaves lay for them. John Read was charged with conspiring with others not in custody in defrauding Mr. James Copley Moyle and Mr. John Rowland Phillips, barristers-at-law, of certain sums of money, watch, rings, and chain, to the value of £26, in a railway carriage near Croydon. From the evidence of Mr. Moyle it appeared that, in company with his friend Mr. Phillips, he entered a railway carriage at Charing-cross station. It was the Croydon race day. Upon the train stopping at London Bridge the prisoner and five others got into the carriage. The prisoner sat next to him, and taking out a newspaper appeared to be perusing it. A young man, in the course of the journey, put a coat across his knees and took out of his pocket three cards and began shuffling them. The young man said, "Now, gentlemen, who will stake on the winning card?" The prisoner said, "Oh! young man, you had better put away those cards; it's too old a trick for us to be caught by." A dark man then said, "It's no use; you had better put them away." The young man went on shuffling the cards, and at last one of the company said, "I'll bet 2s. 6d. against 5s." The stake was made and the young man lost, the "king" being turned up by the challenger. A man who sat next to Mr. Phillips then staked a sovereign and won. Then one of the men said he had got a valuable coin, and the young man offered to stake £2 against it. The man who put down the coin won. The man who sat next to the one with the cards several times turned up a card and showed it to witness and his friend, the young man on each occasion having his head turned away. The card so shown was always the "king," and he whispered to witness, quietly, "The fellow's a scamp; I would rather anyone should win than that fellow. Why not stake something?" Witness and his friend then watched the game, and Mr. Phillips said to the man who had advised them to stake something, "Well, I'll stake 5s.; I've seen the card." Mr. Phillips staked the 5s. and won. A young man then took off his watch and chain and asked the man with the cards if he would take that, and he answered he would stake £5 against it. The young man put down the watch and chain, and lost it. Then the man next to Mr. Phillips staked some money and won, showing the latter the winning card, the young man with the cards having his head again turned away. Mr. Phillips then said, "I think I'll put down a sovereign on it, which he did, but he turned up the wrong card and lost. The prisoner then staked £5 and won. Mr. Phillips followed with a stake of £2, and lost, when the man next to him expressed regret at the loss, and told him he ought to have another chance. Mr. Phillips then put down another £2, turning up a card, which was not the "king." Witness said he had no more money, and prisoner said, "You have rings on your fingers, why not stake them?" The prisoner said, "Stake them by all means," and the man sitting by Mr. Phillips pointed out a card, saying, "That's it." The prisoner said, "That's the card, I saw it myself; make up your friend's losses, you can't mistake this time." Witness put down two rings and turned up a card, which was not the winning one, as pointed out by the man. The dark

man then said, "It's very extraordinary how it could have been done, but at all events we'll see this time." He then put down £3. Witness said he would stake £3 to get back the rings, and Mr. Phillips put his stick across the cards as they lay; but upon the card turning up the young man declined to give up the rings, as it was not a proper stake. The prisoner then asked if witness had any property to stake to get back the rings. Witness said he had a watch and chain, when the man with the cards said, "I will stake £20 against the lot you are wearing." One of them showed a card to Mr. Phillips as being "all right." Witness said, "Here goes everything, then." Witness had some difficulty in getting the chain off, and prisoner told him to tear it off. Witness took it off and handed it to the man with the cards. Witness turned up a card, but it was not the king, and consequently lost. The train then stopped at Woodside station, and all the men got out, and upon witness and his friend alighting all of them had disappeared. The prisoner was afterwards apprehended near Waterloo station. After the prisoner had been in custody a short time the duplicates of the property were forwarded to the prosecutors; and Mr. Hickling now stated that it was the wish of the prosecutors to withdraw from the charge, as the other persons had not been taken, and there was some doubt as to a conviction taking place. Mr. Chance, after some consideration, allowed this course to be adopted, and the prisoner was discharged.

Kentish Town has been the scene of a deliberate and cold-blooded outrage, which has resulted in death. The victim is Mr. William Phillips, of Hawley-road, aged twenty-seven. The young man assisted his father in a public-house, and resided, with his wife and children, at the address above mentioned. From what can be gathered it would seem that the unfortunate deceased was on his return from an early morning walk to his father's house somewhere about five o'clock, and had crossed the lock bridge of the Regent's Canal, when he was suddenly attacked, and received such a tremendous blow on the head that he was felled to the earth insensible. On recovering his senses he was enabled to tell a man who he was, and was led in a fainting condition to his father's house. The right side of the skull, it was found, had been beaten in, and after three days of suffering he died.

At the Brighton Police Court, on Thursday, Miss Edmunds was committed for trial on the charge of attempting to administer poison to Mrs. Boyes.

At Manchester, on Monday, Edward York, a traveller, who was brought up on the previous day on a charge of embezzling £175 belonging to his employers, Messrs. Bednall Brothers, Market-street, was discharged. This was due to an announcement that the prosecutors desired to withdraw the case in consideration of an aged grandmother of the prisoner being entirely dependent upon him.

Thomas Herbert, sausage-maker, Bissell-street, Birmingham, was, on Monday, fined £10 and costs for having in his possession thirty-nine black-puddings, forty savoyes, and a quantity of meat, all unfit for human food.

The charge against Harry Browne Woolsey, cashier in the employment of Messrs. Colman, mustard and starch manufacturers, at Norwich, who is accused of embezzling £2500, was heard before the Norwich magistrates on Monday. Three cases were preferred against the prisoner—namely, embezzling £174 in December, £191 in January, and £192 in February. It was stated that unbounded confidence was reposed by the firm in the prisoner, whose salary was £400. His duty was to receive all the money every month from the cashiers of each department of the works, and settle for the whole with the manager. The three sums named were paid to the prisoner by the cashier of the flour department in December, January, and February, and receipts were given for them by the prisoner in their books. The prisoner's own book, which no one checked, and which was kept in his drawer, contained entries showing that he had received the money and entered them in one column, but had not carried them forward to the cash column at the end of the month. When he settled with the manager he gave him an incorrect statement of the receipts, and the three sums named were not accounted for. The prisoner was committed to the sessions, and bail was refused.

At mid-day, yesterday week, an old man of eighty-three, named Rider, was murdered in his bed, at No. 8, George-street, Devonport. It seems that James Taylor, a bandsman belonging to a man-of-war, became acquainted with the deceased, took lodgings at his house, and gave him his money to keep for him. It is understood that the cause of the quarrel was this:—Taylor had applied to the old gentleman for money to get some breakfast with, and Rider, thinking probably he had advanced enough to him, gave him a penny. Some words ensued, and Rider refusing to increase the sum, Taylor became worked up to a pitch of frenzy, threw the old man down on the bed, and beat his brains out with a box-heater, which he had placed in a handkerchief or piece of canvas. There can be no doubt that Taylor killed the old man; and at the inquest, on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the seaman, who is in custody, and admits his guilt.

Edward Roberts, who killed his sweetheart, Ann Merrick, at Witney, by striking her on the head with a hatchet, was, yesterday week, committed to take his trial for wilful murder.



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